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12 DECEMBER 1986

Korean Affairs Report

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK DAILY CONCERNED OVER WARSHIPS' TRAFFIC TO NAMPO, QINGDAO

SK110203 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 8 Nov 86 p 2

[Editorial: "A New Quadrangular Arena of Competition--Gunboat Diplomacy Revisited?"]

[Text] As we recall, a Communist Chinese passenger airliner flew from Beijing to Seoul in 1 and 1/2 hours during the Asian Games held in Seoul. The distance between the Shandong peninsula and Ongjin of our country is less than one-third the distance between Beijing and Seoul. Our Paeknyong Island is in between them, and it seems that Soviet bombers are flying in the airspace near it. They are not merely flying there but are also conducting a mock missile-firing exercise directed against the ROK. This is an alarming development.

When we heard some time ago that the North Korean authorities opened Nampo port on the west coast to the Soviet Navy, after they had opened Uonngi, Chongjin, and Wonsan ports, we had the impression that [the Soviet] Union's advance into this region was very active. In principle, the Soviet Union is not supposed to have a base overseas as it has called upon the major powers to withdraw from their bases overseas as part of its seemingly basic policy. They maintain that their bases in Afghanistan and Vietnam, including Cam Ranh Bay, are not military bases but only "facilities."

The Soviet Union has secured considerable military facilities in North Korea over the past few years. The Soviet Union made an epochal military advance in this region when it secured the major seaports on both the east and west coast as ports to moor at for the Soviet Pacific Fleet and obtained the right of flying over North Korea. Regardless of whether they are facilities or bases, it is true that the Soviet Union has secured a military base of operations on the Korean peninsula.

The era of gunboat diplomacy is said to have passed, but it is far from ordinary that the naval ships of the major powers, carrying intermediate and long-range missiles or nuclear warheads, turn up in a specific region in an unprecedented manner. Such an act must be in practice out of political and military strategic considerations.

In this context, the fact that three U.S. Navy ships visited Qingdao port in the Shandong peninsula of China for the first time since the Communist Chinese regime was established is not a routine development. The Soviet Union, which had been unable to advance further toward the East and the South since the end of 1950's because of the great wall of Communist China, began to build up its naval forces in the Pacific region in the 1960's. The decline of U.S. strength in the wake of the Vietnam war further encouraged such activity of the Soviet Union. Cam Ranh Bay, which the Soviet Union obtained as a result of the U.S. retreat, was the Soviet base of operations in the South Pacific. However, Cam Ranh Bay is too far away from Vladivostok. It seems that the Soviet Union has chosen the military ports on the east and west coast of the Korean peninsula as their new "facilities" in view of their location between Vladivostok and Cam Ranh Bay.

While the Soviet Union claims itself to be a big country of Asia, the United States stresses that it is a Pacific rim country. In other words, the United States cannot abandon its rights, interests, and commitment to the Pacific region. The fact that the U.S. Navy ships visited Qingdao means that a new type of arena of competition is in the making in this region. Although their strategic value may be different, the Soviet Navy ships in Cam Ranh Bay and the U.S. Navy ships in Subic Bay in the Philippines are hypothetical enemies confronting each other in the South Pacific. In the same way, the U.S. Navy ships visiting Qingdao and the Soviet Navy ships visiting Nampo are both subject to the possibility of military conflict.

We are concerned over the fact that Cam Ranh Bay, Subic Bay, Qingdao, and Nampo are becoming a new arena of competition because Indochina and the Korean peninsula are the most dangerous sites of hostility and confrontation in Asia. In this context, frequent traffic by the warships of the major powers in the East Sea or the West Sea is not desirable. We would rather see frequent traffic of cargo ships and passenger airliners on the seas and in the skies near us rather than missile-carrying warships and bombers.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP, NKDP DISCUSSING MEETING TO RESUME ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE

SK160002 Seul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The ruling and opposition parties are gearing up to find mutually-acceptable terms for the normalization of the Special Committee on Constitutional Amendment of the National Assembly, one of the most crucial questions in the current political situation.

They are seeking to reopen the ad hoc committee "as soon as possible" through an exclusive meeting of their leaders, No Tae-u and Yi Min-u hopefully to be held this week.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party and the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, through intensive behind-the-scene contacts, have agreed on a need to hold the meeting to pave the way for revival of the deadlocked panel.

The 45-man special parliamentary body has been stalled since the end of September as the NDP declared a boycott, demanding a "talk between the real powers" of the two parties to discuss the type of next government for a new Constitution.

However, the rival parties are still at odds over a precondition set by the NDP that the reopening should be contingent upon "the DJP's accepting the NDP proposed plebiscite to choose either the DJP's parliamentary cabinet formula or the NDP's direct presidential election system under a presidential government."

The DJP maintains the position that "we will listen to the NDP's political demands (including debates on the referendum) by holding the No-Yi meeting, if the NDP appears to agree on an unconditional resumption of the stalled House panel."

A leading party official said yesterday that the DJP would determine its stance on the envisioned No-Yi talks after the NDP "adjusts its official policy on the issue when Kim Yong-sam returns home from an overseas trip (yesterday)."

Party Secretary General Yi Chun-ku reiterated, "The key to holding the meeting can be found if the NDP accepts resumption of the panel without any condition and shares the DJP's view on the need to eliminate pro-Communist elements."

In particular, the ruling party takes a serious view of an NDP move to hold a mass rally to propagandize its direct presidential election formula in Seoul on 29 November.

"If the NDP pushes ahead with its out-of-parliament struggles by holding such a Seoul rally, not only will the political situation be strained, but social unrest will be aggravated," an official said.

He noted that the NDP has to be aware of the mounting feeling of uneasiness among the people caused by the emergence of radical and left-leaning forces.

The NDP, on the other hand, plans to finalize its policies on the question including the No-Yi meeting, based on the results of a meeting of Yi, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung to be held tomorrow.

Party floor leader Kim Hyon-kyu said, "We will be able to launch effective struggles against the ruling camp when the Special Budget-Settlement Committee and the special constitutional body are operative simultaneously."

"In this context, we hope that the special panel will be normalized soon, but the issue depends on the decision of Yi, Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung," he said.

He also said that the party "is willing to reopen the panel unconditionally if the DJP guarantee that the rewriting of the Constitution can be postponed until next year." Kim Yong-sam early this week said abroad that the deadline for the constitutional amendment work might be extended to June, next year.

Originally, the rival parties had set the end of this year for the deadline for the activity of the special panel when they agreed to set up the panel.

But, Kim Tae-chung and his followers in the NDP oppose the party's unconditional participation in the panel, seeing a big possibility that the DJP may pass its own draft amendment for the parliamentary cabinet formula within this year, if the panel reopens.

The DJP is capable of passing a draft amendment alone in the panel as it secures the majority of the 45 panel members with 23.

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CSO: 4100/054

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

HERALD CONDEMNS 'WILD RHETORIC' IN YI MIN-U STATEMENT

SK150100 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 15 Nov 86 p 8

[Editorial: "NKDP Leader's Stand"]

[Text] The statement made by New Korea Democratic Party President Yi Min-u was interspersed with ambiguities, innuendoes and contradictions. As head of the major opposition party he should have been in a position to clear the mist about the party's stand on some basic issues of the day.

Yi told the press Thursday that he will strive to realize the constitutional revision on the legislative floor "in conformity with the wishes of my 600,000 fellow party members who believe in representative democracy."

If he meant what he said, his party ought to return to the National Assembly to reactivate the Special Constitutional Revision Committee immediately and with no strings attached. But he made that action conditional upon acceptance by the government party of opposition demands on "selective referendum."

The opposition leader declared the readiness of the party to push ahead with mass rallies, including one in Seoul, for direct election of the President unless the NKDP's demands were satisfied by the ruling party.

We are inclined to wonder how the propensity for political confrontation on the street fits into his commitment to parliamentary democracy. It is questionable whether his call for general capitulation of the administration party before the battlecry of NKDP is in line with his professed adherence to the democratic rules of the game and "consensus" politics.

He apparently suspects permeation of leftist ideologies through the ranks of student activists. Then, he veers away to defend their movement on the grounds of their sense of social justice and nationalism and sympathy for the poor.

Erroneously and against the weight of proof made available through the student riot at Konkuk University and many related dissident activities, Yi criticized the government for clamping down on "democratic figures" by falsely incriminating them as pro-Communists and leftists.

To all sensible eyes and ears it is as clear as day that the watch-words and tactics adopted by most of radical students and off-campus dissident and labor groups are inspired by the propaganda machines of North Korea and international communism.

Yi went on record that his party is opposed to "anachronistic ultra-rightist conservatism." He should clarify the exact position of MKDP and affiliated dissident movements on the spectrum of contemporary political ideologies and systems. He also must do more soul-searching on how his ambivalent and wild rhetoric could encourage and aid the cause which he may not espouse.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

OPPOSITION PLANS 'DIRECT ELECTIONS' RALLY

HK170922 Hong Kong AFP in English 0908 GMT 17 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, 17 November (AFP)--The South Korean opposition decided Monday to hold a rally here this month, in defiance of a government warning to press for direct popular election of the president, opposition sources said.

The decision was made at a meeting of South Korea's top opposition leaders--Kim Tae-jung, Kim Yong-sam and Yi Min-u president of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP)--Mr Kim Tae-jung's aides said.

The meeting was held at Mr Kim Tae-jung's residence because Mr Kim Tae-jung was under house arrest to prevent him from attending a ceremony to welcome home Mr Kim Yong-sam, who returned Saturday from a visit to Europe.

The opposition leaders decided to hold the rally "to show how keenly the people want to see a direct presidential election system," Mr Kim Tae-jung's aides said. At present the president is elected by an electoral college. "However, the rally will be held in a peaceful way and be free of violence," they added.

Officials of the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) were not immediately available for comment, but the DJP has warned the opposition against rallies that might "disrupt public order and social stability to the benefit of North Korea."

Meanwhile, a court here Monday jailed Chang Ki-pyo [name as received], chairman of the Policy Study Committee of the United Minjung (People's) Movement for Democracy and Unification (UMMDU) for seven years for his part in a riotous anti-government demonstration in the western city of Inchon on 3 May, court sources said.

The Rev Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the UMMDU, an umbrella organization for 24 dissident groups, has already been jailed for three years for his part in the demonstration, which was attended by thousands of students and workers.

Some 60 officials of the UMMDU, which was forcibly disbanded by the authorities last week, are under arrest for anti-government activities.

The police said that they had arrested 15 more students in connection with a demonstration in Seoul Thursday, during which some 500 students and workers set three police vehicles ablaze. This brought to 50 the number of demonstrators arrested for alleged involvement in the demonstration.

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CSO: 4100/054

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM YONG-SAM MAKES STATEMENT UPON RETURN FROM ABROAD

SK160012 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 16 Nov 86 pp 1, 4

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party, demanded yesterday that the government stop cracking down on dissident forces and release those citizens detained for political reasons.

Upon arrival at Kimpo International Airport after a two-week overseas trip, Kim said, "The opposition forces will launch a struggle against the current regime and its oppression of democratic forces."

At the airport, Kim was welcomed by NKDP President Yi Min-u, Kim Tae-chung, scores of opposition lawmakers and hundreds of party members.

Hundreds of members of anti-communist organizations staged demonstrations at the airport to denounce Kim's earlier remarks made in Bonn, West Germany, supporting recent student activism, but they were soon scattered by police.

"Those who try to stop the tide for democratization will be faced with stronger resistance from the people," Kim said in a brief news conference at the airport lobby. He said that the opposition forces will make utmost effort to achieve the adoption of the direct presidential election system. During the overseas trip, Kim visited West Germany, Italy and Japan.

Before leaving Tokyo earlier in the day, Kim said that his party may consider returning to the Korea-Japan Parliamentarians' League, if the league stops the collusion between the ruling parties of the two countries.

He said the NKDP had decided to withdraw from the league because of the government's refusal to issue an entry visa for Mashashi Ishibashi, former chairman of the Japan Society Party.

"But the fundamental reasons were that it shows an impression of unilateral relations between the two parties, Korea's Democratic Justice Party and Japan's Liberal Democratic Party," he was quoted as explaining.

Kim, one of the two de facto leaders of the NKDP, said, "We will positively consider returning to the league, if the league shows itself to be an organization which promotes the mutual interests of the two nations."

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

POLICE ARREST MINTONGNYON OFFICIAL--Rev. Kang Chae-u, 65, chairman of the Central Committee of Mintongnyon, was arrested yesterday by Chonju police on charges of violating the National Security Law. According to Chonju Police Station, he made a "seditious" speech before about 400 students on the campus of Chonbuk National University on 7 November. The police also said that they searched the house of the pastor and confiscated a manuscript in which he praised the Korea Federation System to tide over the period of national division, which had been proposed by North Korea. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 12 Nov 86 p 3 SK] /12858

YU SONG-HWAN'S LAWYERS ASK FOR RELEASE--Defense lawyers of Rep Yu Song-hwan, imprisoned for his controversial remarks on the nation's anti-Communist policy last month, requested yesterday that the opposition lawmaker be released on bail. In a written request to the Seoul District Criminal Court, the lawyers, including Rep Hol Kyong-man, said that Yu should be released on bail because he is an incumbent lawmaker and will not flee or destroy evidence. Rep Yu was arrested 16 October and indicted last Friday on charges of violating the National Security Law in connection with a controversial floor speech. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 18 Nov 86 p 3 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/054

S.KOREA/ECONOMY

PROPOSED FY 87 NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BUDGET REVIEWED

Seoul HANKUK ILBO in Korean 26 Sep 86 p 3

[Article by reporter Kim So-ung]

[Text] Influenced by unprecedented political agitation, the most remarkable characteristic of the government budget for FY 1987 is its sharp turn in the direction of an inflationary budget.

The basis budget, which is supported mostly by taxes, has increased by 12.9 percent, the largest increase since 1983, and greatly supasses the overall economic growth rate. (Economic growth rate is 10.7)

In addition, governmental financing of business with loans from borrowed public funds such as public employee pension funds has increased by an enormous 17.6 percent. Accordingly, the basic budget maintains balance of expenditures and revenues as a matter of form, but overall combined publicly financed income and expenditures, including special accounts and public funds, is in the red to the extent of 186.9 billion won. The sound financial Maginot line, which has been maintained in recent years, limiting the combined financial budget deficit to 1 percent of GNP, has already collapsed. The amount has only reached 1.1 percent of GNP, but its pshychological burden is great.

Once such a precedent is established, it will be taken advantage of over and over again.

The government has abandoned the principle of a tight fiscal policy based on budget reform and freezes which has provided the basis for the stabilization policy of the 5th Republic, and instead, has adopted an inflationary budget. This new policy in a transitional political period looking toward a national election, is aimed at satisfying the demand for expenditures for public welfare, and for drastic accomodation of necessary countermeasures in the agricultural and fishery sectors.

The budget increase indicates a departure from the continuation of a tight money policy. In particular, currency inflation due a reversal of the international trade balance, and additional financial expansion which should have been restrained, is creating significant apprehension about a possible return to an inflationary economy.

Even though our economy is currently attempting to achieve a fair distribution of the fruits of growth to less fortunate sectors of the population such as farmers and fishermen, the fact that our expenditures for public welfare are more consumption-oriented than production-oriented, and that once an economic expansion takes place, it is very hard to reverse, needs to be given attention.

Another regrettable problem is the fact that areas of fixed expenditure such as defense which consume a big portion of the budget, have not been looked at in a flexible manner in order to cope with the new demand for expenditures in other areas. As a result, the percentage of the total budget taken up by fixed expenditures such as defense, local government subsidy and personnel expenses has grown to a level of 66.4 percent in the new fiscal year compared with 66.3 percent at present. In achieving a formally balanced budget, a number of problems and unreasonable assumptions are revealed. First of all, the budget for the upcoming year will depend to a larger extent on the unclear outlook for continued low oil prices, that is, if oil prices continue at \$15 per barrel, an additional amount of 750 billion won can be accumulated in the oil industry fund. Seventy percent of this money, or 530 billion won, will be included in government revenues. In order to achieve this, the oil tariff will be raised from the present 15 percent to 25 percent and this additional 220 billion won will be added to government revenues. In addition, another 220 billion won expected from future oil business funds can be utilized in governmental financing of business by depositing these funds in special accounts for finance management. Also, 90 billion won will be spent on assistance for the presently government-funded Korea Electric Company and coal industry funds.

Not to mention the fact that there are enough grounds for controversy regarding whether it is appropriate for the government and the ruling party to spend the profits accruing from the oil price reduction, which should be fairly distributed to the people, on a favored specific business. A revenue shortfall will be inevitable if oil prices go up to more than \$15 per barrel due to an unexpected turn of events.

There is also the problem of the individual tax burden increasing at a faster rate than personal income. The per capita tax burden in the coming fiscal year will increase to 10.7 percent, or 403,000 won from 364,000 won at present. Not only does this vastly surpass the economic growth rate, but it also increases the tax burden ratio, which is the tax burden in relation to the GNP, from 18.9 percent to 19.2 percent.

The decrease in the profits of monopoly enterprises due to a decrease in the smoking population, the fall in the exchange rate (865 won per \$1, the overall reduction in the tariff rate due to import liberalization, all these factors have caused an enormous 14.8 percent increase in internal revenue which is directly related to the individual tax burden. A significant number of anti-tax movements and friction concerning taxes may be expected.

A distinguishin feature of the new budget is the emphasis on public welfare, allotting 16 percent or 717.1 billion won of the total budget of 4.57 trillion won to farming and fishing villages and public welfare, which can be divided into 347.6 billion won of expenditure on comprehensive agro-fishery assistance and 369.5 billion won of expenditure on public welfare such as assistance for poverty-stricken people.

The government explains that the new budget emphasizes not only public welfare, but also so-called quality improvement in education by means of increasing the allowances and numbers of teachers. A large portion of the budget has also been allotted to improve roads, environment and water service, giving priority to public convenience over large-scale enterprises. For example, one cannot avoid the impression that it is due to the coming election that an unprecedented 90 billion won has been assigned to road pavement in agro-fishery areas.

However, one area that has been neglected due to pressure of expenditures is improvement in the treatment of civil servants. Considering overall factors such as a uniform 3.8 percent increase in salary, parents allowance and living expense subsidy for low-level employees, the average raise would be 5.9 percent which is approximately the same as this fiscal year. This means that there has been absolutely no progress in narrowing the gap between the private and public sectors.

Another notable characteristic of the new fiscal year budget is that, in order to absorb the surplus currency from the transitional period of international trade surplus, it undertakes new burdens such as making interest payments owed by the Bank of Korea on grain fund loans, and payments into the foreign currency equalization fund and overseas cooperation fund.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

CONTINUATION OF : ECONOMIC GROWTH EXPECTED

SK150319 Seoul YONHAP in English 0253 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, 15 November (YONHAP)--The Economic Planning Board has predicted that the South Korean economy will continue to surge ahead next year, buoyed by the "three lows"--falling oil prices, declining interest rates and the depreciation of the U.S. dollar.

According to the board's report on 1987 overseas economic prospects, global trade will be brisk on the whole and international prices of raw resources, except agricultural products, will increase slightly.

Oil prices may drop sharply, to under 10 dollars per barrel, if the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries fails to reduce oil production, the report said.

If, on the other hand, OPEC cuts oil production, oil prices will rise to over 18 dollars per barrel. A production cut is not likely, however, according to the board.

Since a lowering of oil prices would be followed by a small increase in the consumption of oil, the prices of oil on spot markets will remain at around 15 dollars per barrel and the import price of oil will be around 16 dollars per barrel, the report continued.

The economies of the advanced countries will grow more rapidly next year after the impact of low oil prices begins to spread.

U.S. imports, on the other hand, will rise by 5.3 percent next year, compared with 8.5 percent this year, and victory of the Democratic Party in the recent U.S. congressional elections will result in increased trade protectionism, the board said.

Mounting U.S. trade protectionism would be a major obstacle to South Korea's increased exports to the United States.

The board also predicted that the U.S. prime interest rate will rise to 7.3 percent in the first half of 1987, to 7.9 percent in the third quarter and again to 8.0 percent in the fourth quarter, reflecting prospects for

slight recovery in the U.S. economy and the possibility that inflation will heat up due to the weakness of the greenback.

The value of the U.S. dollar is expected to fluctuate at between 150 and 160 yen. As a result, Korea will maintain its export drive next year, according to the report.

In the field of raw resources, grain prices will drop, reflecting good wheat and corn harvests and China's record grain harvest this year. Prices of natural rubber and lumber will recover slowly, due to growing demand, and the prices of non-ferrous materials will rise, led by increasing demand and limited supply.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BANK OF KOREA REPORTS DECREASE IN FOREIGN DEBT

SK150250 Seoul YONHAP in English 0230 GMT 15 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, 15 November (YONHAP)--South Korea's foreign debt is steadily shrinking as a result of improved economic conditions while the share of short-term credits in total foreign borrowings has been on the decline, the Bank of Korea reported Saturday.

The Central Bank reported to the National Assembly that Korea's foreign debt at the end of September was 46.31 billion dollars--down 450 million dollars from 46.76 billion dollars at the end of last year.

Long-term credit, which generally carries lower interest rates than short-term loans, represented 80 percent (37.06 billion dollars) of the total foreign debt. The share of long-term loans increased from the end of last year, when they accounted for 77 percent (36.03 billion dollars) of the total.

Korea's net foreign debt, which excludes the value of foreign assets from the total debt, had shrunk 1.09 billion dollars, to 34.45 billion dollars, at the end of September from 35.54 billion dollars at the end of 1985.

Bank sources attributed the decline in Korea's foreign debt to the expansion of exports boosted by the so-called "three lows"--the depreciation of the U.S. dollar against the Japanese yen, the decline of oil prices and the falling of international interest rates.

Meanwhile, Korea's foreign reserves had expanded by 330 million dollars to 8.08 billion dollars at the end of September, from 7.75 billion dollars at the end of 1985.

The Korean Finance Ministry reported last month that the foreign debt total was expected to decline to about 45 billion dollars by year-end, due to growing trade and current account surpluses.

Although Korea is reportedly the world's biggest debtor nation, its credit rating is high because of its continuing economic growth.

The government had originally predicted that Korea would not begin to reduce its foreign debt until 1989, when the debt was expected to reach

48.2 billion dollars. In the first nine months of this year, however, Korea recorded a trade surplus of 1.34 billion dollars, compared to a 939 million-dollar deficit a year earlier.

Korea's current account surplus is expected to reach the 4 billion-dollar mark by the end of this year, Finance Ministry officials said.

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CSO: 4100/054

S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

OUTLINES FOR HIGH TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT PLAN

Seoul CH'OMDAN KISUL SANOPUT TONGHYANGGWA URIUI TAEUNG in Korean Mar 85
pp 154-162

[Text] IV. Our Response to the Development of High Technology Industry

In the oil crisis of 1973, we saw the result of the exclusive monopolistic nature of resources of various kinds. Therefore, the expectations of our country as it undertakes the important national task of ensuring the availability of resources, demand the development of intellectual resources, which could be viewed as the only available resources--the ability to develop technology--and it has never been so high. In other words, the immediate task that we are faced with is to speed up social development by raising the standard of industrial technology, and solving the problem of energy shortage, which is very important from the standpoint of national security.

Also, in the 1980's, it is expected that the level of technology will be raised and that new technological innovation, that is, the development of high technology, is expected to take place. Such a development may very well boost socioeconomic developments. Therefore, the laying of the foundation for such development is very urgent.

By swiftly responding to such a call for technology, and building a research and development system with a national commitment, we must effectively construct the industrial society of the future.

1. Basic Direction

1) Establishment of Societal Readiness To Accommodate the High Technology Industry

Many countries are attempting to break out of a status quo in economic development by means of technology, and they are further stressing the improvement of the economy and society by making technology the new source of vitality for economic activities. Especially, on the one hand, the level of competitiveness in the existing knowledge-intensive goods has been lowered and on the other hand, the demand for high-technology goods has been on the rise.

Recently, it has become increasingly difficult to import high technology. Particularly, the milieu of technology importation, including the demand for the closed licenses and increased export restrictions is expected to get worse. Accordingly, there is a limit on the importation of new technology from abroad.

At the same time, preparing for the inevitable exhaustion of resources, means an urgent need to step-up research on energy and resources to find a solution to the problems causing the limitation.

By creating an atmosphere conducive to development in resource technology and high technology, it is necessary to confirm society's readiness to accommodate high-technology standards. Also, the measures to deal with the impact of the socioeconomic structural changes in personal and national environments must be studied.

In order to assure social acceptance, the organization of a smooth information circulation network and the improvement of safety are essential. The development of high technology can be even more solidly realized on such a basis.

At the same time, on government's part, by presenting a firm policy for the future and a consistent policy vision, it will play a leadership role in realizing [high technology development] with the consensus of the people.

2) High Standard Industrial Technology

Confronting the 1980's rapidly changing industrial society, our national goals should be the following: First, as a member of international society, we must enhance our national status, and make an economic contribution to this end; secondly, we must overcome our weakness as a resource-poor nation, and assure economic security; and thirdly, we must maintain the economic vitality of the individual and society, and build a higher advanced industrial society.

To reach such goals, it is essential to secure our country's overall stability, and firmly to establish the foundation for socioeconomic development. To this end, the improvement of the level of industrial activity, the solution to the energy-shortage problem, a balanced inter-industrial growth, and a balanced regional development must be realized. Much is expected of the role of high industrial technology in bringing about a technological solution (to the problems in reaching the goal).

Accordingly, in the development of a high-tech industry, it is essential to establish a policy to create a demand for the new technology resulting from the intensification of high-standard technology and knowledge, and to have a comprehensive policy to nurture high technology.

At the same time, there must be a bold move to reform policies or systems which are detrimental to the development of new technology or industry's taking root in society. Also, through promotion of high technology importation, and its innovation or improvement, the advancement of the technological level and the strengthening of international competitiveness must result.

Especially, by the improvement of quality in materials and parts, and by turning high technology into software and systems, the development of new products, production processes, and functional materials must be speeded up. Existing industries must be converted into high tech industries, and at the same time, new industries must be created. To this end, the government's display of its adjustment and management functions is essential.

3) International Cooperation

Since high tech industry is the main actor in leading the future society, and since its impact on the industrial structure is not only significant but has an extensive impact on other industries, it is certain that it will bring about changes even in the social structure and the total environment. At the same time, since high tech industry requires a considerable amount of time before it is fully developed, and since there is great uncertainty, it involves a big risk.

Since there lie considerable difficulties in developing the high tech industry through the private industrial sector alone, a policy support system is indispensable.

Even in the advanced industrial nations, the government is actively involved in providing support and enormous funds.

Since high tech industry is extremely knowledge- and technology-intensive, it is expected to remain small. Accordingly, it is expected that there is a national responsibility to support high tech industry. High technology cannot develop without a consistent policy, and effective operation of the development management system, such as by the early development of advanced technology. International cooperation for development, manpower training, and measures dealing with risks, are most essential.

Particularly, cooperation between industry and academia must be promoted; expanded research cooperation among industries must be stimulated; the positive activities of joint interest groups such as research associations and institutes must be promoted; and the ability to cope with problems related to industrial development must be effectively displayed. Also, parallel with securing high technology manpower, and the reform of the educational curricula, measures to expand the special fund for increased international exchanges of knowledge and personnel must be developed.

In this way, by promoting international joint research and research investments for the specialized research organs and the information exchange, high industrial technology development can be accelerated.

2. Measures

1) Strategic Development System

High tech industry is not only in the latest technology field with a brief history of development, but it also has the characteristic of fast innovation time. Accordingly, since production methods in every field are changing daily,

and at the same time, changes in the industrial structure are occurring rapidly, it will be extremely difficult to join the ranks of the advanced industrial nations if we fail to respond swiftly to the new industrial age.

But the reality is that our country's ability to develop technology for and to apply it to high technology is not only meager, but its foundation has not been well laid.

Because of the fact that development of high tech industry requires a technical standard in quality control, and a huge development fund, and because of the risk resulting from the uncertainty of its application, private industries confront many problems if they alone are to undertake this.

Because of this, many countries are engaging in intense competition, with the goal of achieving technological superiority by not only giving policy support, but by also establishing a national developmental system. Also, as they are very much closed in matters of technology transfer and technology information circulation, it is extremely urgent for us to build up our own development system.

At the same time, we must maximize our research capabilities by promoting cooperation between industry and academia for the efficient development of high technology, and undertake research jointly or by dividing the work and streamlining the information circulation system.

For this purpose, it is definitely necessary for government to present a consistent vision for the future industrial society, to secure the development funds for high technology, to introduce a policy to give preferential treatment to the new technology industry, to bring about an educational reform for manpower training, and clearly to establish the risk-guarantee system.

Thus, the government's leadership role in guiding industry will contribute greatly to preventing a waste of time and money resulting from dispersed and uncoordinated research by enterprises, to adjusting developmental research efficiently, and to industrializing the results of the development. To this end, it is necessary for the government to take measures to enact a special law for high tech industries such as the "Genetic Engineering Promotion Law," which is expected to be adopted this year.

Recently, Japan has moved to enact a "law to promote regional development of high tech industries" to stimulate the economy through the active promotion of the newest high technology; this law contains various types of support measures. In the United States also, more than 200 legislative proposals for the support of innovative technology development, including the Morill Bill, have been introduced.

At the same time, it is also urgent to give policy consideration to the promotion of strengthening ties with countries with high technology in order to import high technology, invest in joint research, and exchange personnel.

2) Personnel Training

In developing industrial technology, the most important factor is providing manpower resources. Needless to say in industries such as high tech industries a high level of knowledge is required.

But because our country's industrial development bases is still weak, and high technology is developed exclusively in only a very few advanced industrial nations, specially trained manpower is very scarce, and independent development is also very difficult due to the secrecy of information concerning technological innovation.

Recently, our country has begun to pay close attention to the securing of manpower resources in view of the following developments: the industrial policy of the government, the firmly development-oriented thinking of academia and the business community for high technology industry; and the ever-expanding manpower demand in this field resulting from ever-growing societal demands. At the same time, the enterprises themselves place emphasis on manpower training, and a large number of personnel are dispatched to the site [of high tech industries]. This is also a way to scout out advanced technology.

The number of researchers per 1,000 persons in various countries shows 0.53 for South Korea (1981), 2.9 for the United States (1980), 2.7 for Japan (1981), 1.9 for the United Kingdom (1978), 1.4 for France (1979), and 2.0 for West Germany (1979). In comparison with the advanced industrial nations, the figure for South Korea is very low.

Securing adequate research manpower should be promptly dealt with institutionally in response to society's demand, and the need to enhance the creativity of industry. It should also be followed by institutional reform for creative education. At the same time, the government, in collaboration with businesses, must establish a system of cooperation including establishment of funds such as the special fund for the expansion of aid to develop and train manpower. On the other hand, it must also pay attention to creating conditions of manpower infusion from abroad.

In other words, we must broaden our horizons on a long-term basis for the 21st century, when high tech industries are expected to blossom, and we must boldly carry out the work of developing manpower which can instigate technological breakthroughs and be responsive to technology-oriented basic applications. To this end, it is necessary to streamline the educational system so that industrial technology orientation can be developed from an early age and creative activities can be pursued.

Also, it is important to expand the opportunity to broaden knowledge in industry, and to develop the exchange of personnel and research among enterprises, between enterprises and academia, and among the research organs through academic activities such as meetings or industrial technology seminars.

3) Expansion of Investment

The high tech industry is the mainstay of the Second Industrial Revolution, and it is the power behind the development of an economic society.

In view of the fact that high tech industry requires a high level of knowledge, the effect of investing in it will contribute greatly to society, just as much as an investment in a public project. Since it is a high value-added industry that can produce national wealth, and taking into account its public nature, and its quickness in innovativeness, the government must, with a national consensus, undertake a bold investment. If we foresee any future difficulty in securing resources and energy, there is an urgent need to invest in the high tech industry.

The investment in research and development in our country is still very low, and per capita research spending is 0.69 percent (1981) in proportion to the GNP, and compared with Japan's 2.29 percent (1979), the U.S.'s 2.50 percent (1979), West Germany's 2.65 percent (1978), and the Soviet Union's 4.61 percent (1979), ours does not reach even half of any of theirs. Also, the government's share of the research and development costs excluding defense spending is 26.9 percent for Japan, 35.1 percent for the United States, 45.3 percent for West Germany, 47.1 percent for France, and 35.0 percent for United Kingdom (1980). In comparison, ours is 52 percent. It is urgent for industry to expand its research and development expenditures. The proportions of the government's share of funds for the industrial sector in advanced countries were 35.3 percent for the United States, 15.8 percent for West Germany, 23.5 percent for France, and 1.9 percent for Japan (1977 OECD report).

Especially, to promote development investment by private enterprise, the government must present a consistent policy vision, create an investment milieu for high tech industry, and an institutional device that can remove the investment risks, and devise tax benefits for high tech industry. In the case of Japan, it provides partial support to new technology product development costs, and such support stimulates the enterprise to accelerate the development of new technology products.

4) Expansion of International Cooperation

As most high industrial technologies are the exclusive possession of advanced industrial nations, and as their technology turnaround is also very rapid, it is difficult for developing countries to match their high technology, independently. Also, since the advanced countries' policy bans the export of high technology, there are limits on information-gathering and importation of technologies.

Therefore, in order to deal with high technology quickly, and to speed up industrialization, it is very urgent that we strengthen the international cooperation system, and it is not only necessary in scouting technologies but also in training manpower.

Particularly, since high technology requires a high level of knowledge, international research cooperation could speed up development, advance the time to fruition, and in this way, reinforce economic ties.

Active cooperation regarding high technology among advanced industrial nations is already in progress. Specifically, they are undertaking the exchange of technical information, the establishment of joint research systems, the formation of venture businesses, cooperation in technology importation, the establishment of internationally shared research systems, and personnel exchanges. As for projects with complex technical problems such as biotechnology or the energy field, they have established international research institutes, to carry out research by specialists from various countries, and open research facilities. Thus, an international joint-research system is under consideration.

At present, a fairly large number of private enterprises in Japan maintain a cooperative high technology system with foreign countries, and within the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, the International Scientific and Technical Cooperation Promotion Headquarters has already been established. Particularly in the area of the genetic engineering, cooperative efforts are more noticeable, and most of the enterprises have formed venture business. Some of them maintain a joint research cooperative relationship. For example, they provide research expenses to the specialized research institutes, and dispatch research personnel.

It appears that in the future the research institutes to be created on the site of high technology will increase their functions as forward bases for high technology scouting, and at the same time, they will also be important in training high level manpower.

5) Research and Development Capacity

The enterprise is the mainstay of economic activities which promote everyday comforts by applying technology, and it assumes the primary responsibility for industrial development.

At a time like today, when dazzling innovations are taking place in industrial technology, the developments and application of advanced technology is the key to industrial development. Especially since 1970, the degree of contributions made by labor to enterprise development has moved in a negative direction, while the degree of contributions made by technology has reached almost 50 percent, and thus, it is neck in neck with that of capital.

W.H. Shapri and D.I. Philips reported in the journal of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) that "for the past 40 years, the biggest factor contributing to the rise of American productivity and economic growth has been in the progress of science, and the rate of profit of the research and development investment has generally been higher than that of the individual or of corporation, or of the society."

Particularly, since the high standardization and diversification of technology are progressing impressively as seen in the development of creative technology, and since the technology innovation period is increasingly becoming shorter, we cannot expect industry to develop unless we actively import high industrial technology and concentrate on development of innovative technology.

In the case of Japan, during the period of technology copying, until the 1950's, its degree of contribution to the world economy was practically zero, but since the 1960's, when it achieved technological innovation, the degree of its contribution to the world economy has reached about 10 percent as indicated in a report of the American Science Foundation.

In view of Japan's patent applications, the number of applications has reached 400,000 annually, and they occupy 25.1 percent (1976) of the U.S. patents.

On the other hand, as to us, most of the invention patents have been applied for by foreigners. This shows how urgent the technological development of our country's enterprises is.

In order to raise R & D capability, it is essential to build a system which enables the laying of the development base firmly with a definite goal, operate the information gathering system for high industrial technology efficiently, speed up the importation of technology, and take leadership in innovative research. In view of the fact that the big businesses in both Japan and the United States employ an average of 2,000 to 3,000 researchers, and annually produce anywhere from 1,000 to 3,000 products to be patented in every company, it is clear that the birth place of high technology is the enterprise.

Also, in view of the technology imports by our enterprises, ours are not more than one-twentieth that of Japan. We must endeavor to develop new innovative technology capabilities by expanding high technology importation in the future and by digesting them.

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S. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

YEAR LONG GENETIC ENGINEERING PATENT RIGHTS BATTLE WON

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 10 Sep 86 p 7

[Article by reporter Yun Tok-no: "Patent Bureau Dismissed Four Cases by the Genentech Company Including the Combination Method of Polypeptides"]

[Text] A dispute over the patent rights regarding the basic technology of genetic engineering between the Korean genetic engineering community and the Genentech Company of the United States came to a temporary end with a decision by the Korean Patent Bureau to dismiss Genentech's application.

Genentech is not satisfied with the decision, and a second round in the dispute is expected in the near future.

The Patent Bureau requested Genentech to narrow the scope of its patent rights demand. Genentech did not respond to the bureau's request so the bureau, using its official authority, dismissed the application.

Thus approximately a year after the domestic genetic engineering community filed an objection to Genentech's patent rights application, the dispute has been settled for the time being.

It was in June of 1985, the patent application by the U.S. Genentech caused a stir in the local genetic engineering community.

On 6 November 1978, Genentech submitted the following applications of which an official announcement was made on 14 and 15 November 1984. They are manufacturing procedures: (1) for the synthesis of immunogenic polypeptides containing polypeptide-heptene; (2) constituting gene sequences coding for polypeptides to be applied in microbial systems; (3) the preparation of recombinant cloning vehicles suitable for the transformation of bacterial hosts; and (4) the preparation of polypeptides from the recombinant microbial cloning vehicles—All of these are fundamental and comprehensive techniques in genetic engineering research.

Therefore, in the event that Genentech's application is approved, the domestic genetic engineering research community will suffer severely.

The dispute over the genetic engineering patent rights started with the joint filing of an objection by the industry, the academic circle, and the Association of Genetic Engineering Research Institutes (AGERI).

The domestic genetic engineering industry, including the AGERI, argued that the application date for the patent was 6 months after the contents were published in SCIENCE magazine; consequently, the patent cannot be acknowledged because the information is not new.

On the other hand, Genentech argued that since the United States and Korea have a priority agreement on industrial proprietary rights, Korea should acknowledge the date of Genentech's application in the United States.

Both argued over the priority agreement without concession by either side.

In the meantime, the domestic genetic engineering community including industries and universities began to look for new arguments.

As a result, they found out the same patent rights application, filed in Japan by Genentech, was denied.

They also found that even in the United States only part of Genentech's patent application was approved because the scope of the original patent was too broad.

Accordingly, the patent Bureau requested Genentech to narrow the scope. But Genentech did not comply with the request.

The Patent Bureau accordingly denied Genentech's application and sent a notice with reasons for rejection. Acceptance of the domestic industry's arguments ended the year-long dispute over the genetic engineering patent for the time being.

It is known, however, that Genentech recently sent another letter to the Patent Bureau.

Although the details of this letter have not been disclosed, authorities believe it probably is a demand that the Patent Bureau should approve its application as submitted.

If this is true, the dispute over genetic engineering patents would most likely be appealed to a higher court.

13302/13046
CSO: 4107/008

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

YONHAP VIEWS LIKELIHOOD OF ESCALATED U.S. PROTECTIONISM

SK150826 Seoul YONHAP 11 English 0756 GMT 15 Nov 86

["News Analysis"]

[Text] Seoul, 15 November (YONHAP)--A warning issued Friday by a visiting U.S. congressman signaled the escalation of U.S. protectionism in the wake of the Democratic Party's victory in the recent U.S. congressional elections.

Rep Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the U.S. House Ways and Means Committee, said Korea should take prompt market-opening measures to avert passage of a set of strict U.S. protectionist bills next year.

In a meeting with ranking government officials, Rostenkowski said that the possibility is "very high" that the U.S. Congress will enact a tougher protectionist bill similar to the now-defunct Comprehensive Trade Policy Reform Act next year to set up drastic restrictions on foreign imports.

Rostenkowski, who supported the Reform Act, said that the United States' major allies, including Korea and Japan, should self-regulate their exports to the U.S. marketplace and provide greater access to American products by scrapping high trade barriers.

He flew into Seoul Friday, leading a 14-member congressional delegation on a fact-finding tour of four Asian nations.

Rostenkowski, 58, a Democrat from the state of Illinois, and his congressional colleagues met Friday with high-ranking Korean officials, including Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su and Trade and Industry Minister Na Wung-pae.

The U.S. congressman proposed legislation that would clamp a 25 percent surcharge on imports from Korea, Japan, Brazil and Taiwan, which he said have erected high trade barriers against U.S. exports but enjoy large trade surpluses with the United States.

If his legislation had been adopted, Korean exporters would have lost nearly 40 percent of their share of the U.S. market, a Korean government source said.

Another congressman now in Seoul on a three-day fact-finding tour of Korea, Japan, Hong Kong and Thailand is Rep Ed Jenkins, a hard-line champion of U.S. protectionism.

Jenkins became more famous here than in the United States for his protectionist textile bill, which called for a drastic cut in the influx of textiles, especially those from developing Asian countries. The bill was vetoed by President Ronald Reagan, however.

A Democrat, Jenkins showed keen interest in Korea's textile and footwear industries since textile manufacturing is a key industry in his home state of Georgia.

Jenkins said he does not believe that the enactment of a protectionist bill is the most effective way to resolve trade problems, but he urged Korea not to hesitate in opening its markets more widely to American products, according to the source.

Now that the Democrats control both houses of the U.S. Congress, many trade experts expect U.S. trade laws to become tougher next year.

The Democratic Party's electoral gains will no doubt result in more protectionist measures and a tougher stand by U.S. negotiators in international trade talks. Congress will be pressed to take urgent action to reduce the United States' massive trade deficit, which is expected to reach 170 billion dollars by the end of this year, causing many economic woes, including unemployment.

Korea has recently come under pressure from the United States to open its market to 19 American goods and to reduce tariff rates on 27 items.

The U.S. government has already informed Korea that it intends to closely link the liberalization of Korean markets to the granting of generalized system of preference benefits. Under the GSP system, Korea and developing countries are exempted from paying tariffs on certain exports to the United States.

The U.S. government has also asked Korea to open its insurance and advertising markets to American companies.

In view of the rising protectionist sentiment, the Korean government is weighing a variety of measures, including the advancement of the market-opening schedule for commodities such as farm products and items not crucial to Korean industries.

Major Korean traders will also be strongly urged to change their import sources from Japan to the United States in an effort to reduce Korea's trade surplus with the United States.

Among the items targeted by the government for switching import sources are machinery and electronics parts. The government plans to send purchasing missions to the United States more frequently to help correct the trade imbalance with the United States.

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

LIBERIA'S BLAMO ON NORTH'S DAM, OLYMPICS, ECONOMIC TIES

SK141252 Seoul YONHAP in English 1239 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, 14 November (YONHAP)--Liberian Foreign Minister J. Bernard Blamo said Friday he believes the construction of the Kumgangsan dam by North Korea near the demilitarized zone dividing South and North Korea could pose a threat to South Korea.

In an exclusive interview with YONHAP News Agency, Blamo said, "I think the dam construction project has a sinister motive, which could result in the reduction of water supply to South Korea and possibly in causing social chaos in the South."

North Korea is now constructing a huge dam, capable of storing 20 billion metric tons when completed, on the northern tributary of the Han River, which runs through Seoul. The dam site is also located just 10 kilometers north of the buffer zone and about 130 kilometers northeast of Seoul.

As to the North Korea's proposal for co-hosting the 1988 Seoul Summer Olympics, the Liberian Minister said it would be unacceptable and that there has been no precedent of co-hosting the Olympics in two or more cities.

Noting that the venue of the Olympic Games is assigned to a city not to a country, he said, "the effort of North Korea to co-host the Olympics may undermine the games."

On bilateral economic relationship between Korea and Liberia, Blamo voiced the hope that Korean investment in his country would increase, a matter he said was discussed during his meetings with Korean leaders.

He disclosed he invited Korean technical teams comprising of geologists and engineers to Liberia to examine the possibility of jointly exploiting mineral resources in his country.

Blamo arrived here Wednesday for a four-day official visit at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Choe Kwang-su.

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CSO: 4100/054

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

TRADE RELATIONS WITH DENMARK TO BE EXPANDED

SK180317 Seoul YONHAP in English 0258 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, 18 November (YONHAP)--South Korean and Danish officials Tuesday agreed to raise their nations' bilateral market share to 1 percent by diversifying products and switching import sources.

The agreement came in the Seventh Joint Conference of the South Korea-Denmark Economic Cooperation Committee, held in the hall of the Federation of Korean Industries here.

The delegates also agreed to work to prevent environmental pollution, to expand joint ventures and to exchange advanced technologies in the fields of chemistry, electronics, electricity, machinery, hydroelectric power, food processing and shipping equipment.

They also decided to explore ways to establish a subcommittee under the Bilateral Economic Cooperation Committee to promote the joint advancement of Korea and Denmark into third countries.

Representing Korea at the meeting were Commerce and Industry Minister Na Ung-pae; Chon Chu-yong, president of the Federation of Korean Industries; and Cho Sok-nae, chairman of the Korea-Denmark Economic Cooperation Committee and president of the Hyosung Business Group.

The Danish delegates included Industry and Trade Minister Nils Wilhjelm and Erik Windfeld-lund, chairman of the Denmark-Korea Economic Cooperation Committee and deputy director general of Federation of Danish Industries.

Eighty other Koreans and Danes participated in the conference.

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CSO: 4100/054

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

MALAWI'S NKOMBA ARRIVES--Seoul, 17 November (YONHAP)--Ronald Norman Levi Nkomba, Malawi's principal secretary for external affairs, arrived here Sunday on an official six-day visit to South Korea at the invitation of the Korean Government. During his stay here, Nkomba will meet with Foreign Affairs Minister Choe Kwang-su and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs O Chae-hui to discuss ways to promote friendly relations between Seoul and Zomba. He is also scheduled to tour industrial facilities, including those of Hyundai Heavy Industries Co. and Hyundai Motor Co. Malawi, located in southeastern Africa, is a pro-Western country but it takes a neutralist stance. Zomba established diplomatic relations with Seoul in 1965 and with Pyongyang in 1982. [Text] [Seoul YONHAP in English 0050 GMT 17 Nov 86 SK] /12858

CSO: 4100/054

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

FIRST U.S. INSURANCE UNDERWRITER TO OPEN OFFICE

SK160006 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 16 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The Life Insurance Company of North America (LINA), an underwriter of the United States, has been permitted to open its branch office here, the first of its kind.

The Finance Ministry announced yesterday that the U.S. underwriter was allowed to set up its branch office in accordance with the Korea-U.S. agreement on the bilateral issues of section 301 of the U.S. Trade Act reached in July this year.

For the operation of its branch office in the Korean life insurance market, the U.S. firm is required to deposit an operational fund of 2.5 billion won, half of the fund in U.S. dollars, at local banking institutions within six months before the opening of the branch office.

It is also obliged to report to the Finance Ministry the specific fields of life insurance which it seeks to undertake in the Korean financial market during the period cited.

However, the ministry said that the U.S. life insurance firm is limited to the fields of individual and group term insurance, which means insurance against the death of subscribers.

LINA is a subsidiary of the Cigna Group, which has about 30 insurance companies in the United States and ranks sixth among U.S. insurance groups.

The Cigna Group has already advanced into the domestic non-life insurance market, operating its non-life insurance branch office in Seoul since 1979.

LINA was selected as one of two U.S. life insurance firms which had already submitted their relevant papers to the Finance Ministry for setting up their branch offices in the Korean financial market.

The other is the American Life Insurance Company (ALICO), a subsidiary of the American International Group (AIG) which has 42 insurance firms in the United States and ranks 15th among U.S. insurance groups.

LINA had a total equity of \$1,238 million as of last year-end with its premiums of \$406 million, ranking 108th among the individual U.S. insurance companies.

It registered \$41 million in net profits last year, while its outstanding subscriptions amounted to \$12,717 million.

According to the ministry, LINA was allowed to operate in the domestic life insurance market based on the ministry's qualifications that its premiums and equity during the past three years should be more than double those of the local life insurance companies.

In the meantime, the ministry said that one or two more U.S. life insurance firms would be allowed to operate their branch offices here next year.

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CSO: 4100/054

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EXTOLS REVOLUTION-MINDEDNESS

SK230728 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2125 GMT 15 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 16 November special article: "Revolution-Mindedness Is the Noble Trait of Chuche-type Revolutionaries"]

[Text] One of the noblest traits of revolutionaries is revolution-mindedness. Because they possess revolution-mindedness, revolutionaries struggle by devoting themselves to revolution and, advance while upholding the revolutionary banner without breaking their faith under any circumstances.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Revolution-mindedness, party-mindedness, working class-mindedness, and people-mindedness are the spirit of being loyal to and of devotedly serving the party, the revolution, the working class, and the people and are noble traits that party members must possess.

As the word itself indicates, revolution-mindedness is the noble revolutionary spirit of struggling by devoting everything to the revolution. Revolutionaries are self-awakened fighters who determinedly rose up in revolution. To revolutionaries, revolution-mindedness is tantamount to their lives. Revolutionaries free from revolution do not exist. In order to fulfill their role and duty as revolutionaries, they must, above all, be loyal to revolution and must possess strong revolution-mindedness.

Revolution is the road of the struggle to overcome trials and difficulties. In the road of the struggle to crush all maneuvers of the imperialists and various class enemies and to remodel nature and society, one cannot carry out revolution and cannot win victories without possessing revolution-mindedness. The spirit of endlessly devoting everything to and of sacrificing everything for revolution is manifested by revolution-mindedness, and the firm faith with which one can defend the revolutionary banner to the end no matter how many years may pass and no matter how the environment may change is also based upon revolution-mindedness. Revolution-mindedness is a source of endless power that makes the people vigorously struggle for socialist and communist victories with a higher revolutionary resolve and fervor.

Sincerity to the party and the leader is the highest form of revolution-mindedness. Revolution is led by the party and the leader, and sincerity to

revolution is sincerity to the party and the leader. Sincerity to the party and the leader is based upon revolution-mindedness. Therefore, if they are to be sincere to the party and the leader, revolutionaries must be sincere to revolution. When they possess revolution-mindedness, as well as sincerity to the party and the leader, they can be called true chuche-type revolutionaries. If revolutionaries possess strong revolution-mindedness, this means that they possess strong party-mindedness and deep sincerity to the party and the leader.

The more the years pass and the further the revolution advances, the more important the possession of revolution-mindedness is. Even though the revolution has continued and even though the target of the revolution has not changed, new generations which have not suffered the exploitation and suppression of the past are growing as the main forces of revolution. Laid before our party members and workers is the heavy task of not forgetting the past when they were exploited and suppressed and of vigorously advancing revolution and construction even when they are happy.

As further progress is made in revolution and construction, there may arise an easy and relaxed attitude. Therefore, our party members and workers must always possess thorough revolution-mindedness. The honor as revolutionaries can be brightened and victories in the revolutionary struggle and construction work can be attained only by continuously maintaining lofty revolution-mindedness no matter how many generations or years may pass.

Revolution-mindedness is manifested in, above all, unconditionally and thoroughly materializing the revolutionary task given by the party and the leader without a hitch of even a second.

With what attitude and position one carries out revolution is an important measure that determines the importance of revolutionaries. Revolutionaries very sincerely carry out revolution and struggle by devoting their fervent ardor and intelligence. For revolutionaries, revolution-mindedness is endless devotion to the revolutionary duty and the firm spirit of the struggle to thoroughly carry out tasks under any circumstances.

Revolution-mindedness is not an abstract concept such as being sincere to revolution. This is concentratively manifested in carrying out revolutionary tasks. The revolutionary struggle and construction work are guided by the correct strategy and tactics of the party and the leader. For revolutionaries, the process of materializing the party lines and policies is the revolutionary work itself.

Revolutionary tasks bestowed upon each functionary are the concrete duty for realizing the party lines and policies and the task that must be realized without fail. All revolutionary tasks given by the party must be unconditionally and thoroughly realized without a hitch of a second. This is the demand of the party and revolution. When those in charge of each post carry out their duty without fail, revolution can advance and victories can be won. Therefore, revolutionaries must thoroughly carry out tasks bestowed upon them under any circumstances. Revolution-mindedness lies in carrying out tasks given by the party at once, and revolution is rewarding when one carries out tasks given by the party at once.

The call on the functionaries and workers to work like Comrade O Chung-kuk means that they must thoroughly carry out revolutionary tasks by following the spirit of unconditionality with which he carried out the orders and instructions of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song without a hitch of a second. When one's revolution-mindedness is strong, no matter how heavy the tasks, he can sincerely accept them, carry out organizational work, and struggle to realize them with higher fervor and determination. In this way, he can thoroughly carry out the people's economic plan--the instruction of the party and the law of the country--and can make great progress in economic construction. Our functionaries and workers must show firmness with which they carry out new tasks given by the party at once and in this way, demonstrate sincerity to the party and revolution.

Revolution-mindedness also enables our functionaries and workers to endlessly advance and to carry out revolutionary tasks bestowed upon them to the end without knowing arrogance or any stalemate. Many difficulties may lie ahead of the revolutionary struggle. The question lies in how revolutionaries overcome them.

Revolution-mindedness is the bold aggressive spirit of overcoming difficulties and the stubborn combative trait of advancing, while upholding the revolutionary banner, without deviations under any circumstances.

Those who possess such revolution-mindedness can conquer all fortresses and can overcome all difficulties. Opening a breakthrough by making environments and conditions favorable to revolution no matter what they may be is a method adopted by revolutionaries in carrying out their activities and an example of their work. Even though they had to carry out the unprecedented difficult project involving blocking the 20-ri rough sea, the People's Army warriors who built the West Sea barrage [words indistinct] by persistently dashing forward with the bold spirit of attack. If one has strong revolution-mindedness, he can do anything and create any miracles. Revolution-mindedness gives the people boundless power and intelligence and enables them to think and act from a progressive innovative position.

Revolutionaries must not stop struggling even for a moment. Always presenting new goals, and endlessly making reforms and advancing are the intrinsic trait of revolutionaries. When revolutionaries endlessly struggle and advance with lofty revolution-mindedness, overall revolution and construction can vigorously advance. True chuche-type revolutionaries can advance in revolution by maintaining lofty revolution-mindedness and can win every battle by maintaining higher revolution-mindedness. The indomitable spirit with which the anti-Japanese fighters struggled with a resolve to defeat the enemy a million times, the noble spirit of sacrifice with which the People's Army warriors crossed the Nakdong River despite the rain of fire, and the spirit of devotion with which the working class brought about the great Chollima upswing during the difficult times after the war are the vivid examples in our revolution in which revolution-mindedness was highly demonstrated.

Our functionaries and workers must learn from such heroic spirit and trait of struggle and must maintain lofty revolution-mindedness. In this way, they must firmly prepare themselves as chuche-type revolutionaries who are endlessly loyal to the party and the leader.

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ON THREE REVOLUTIONS MEETING

SK230040 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2112 GMT 17 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 18 November editorial: "A Historic Congress Which Demonstrates the Justness and Vitality of the Movement To Win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions"]

[Text] Today, socialist construction in our country is now vigorously advancing under the banner of the three revolutions. Amid the soul-stirring environment in which new renovations are being created on all fronts of socialist construction thanks to the heroic struggle of party members, working people, and KPA soldiers across the country, the congress of forerunners of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is to be held.

This congress will sum up the successes and experiences obtained in the course of launching the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions during the past period under the leadership of the party and discuss tasks and methods designed to further deepen and develop this movement in accordance with the demands of the developing reality.

The chief purpose of this congress is to create another great upsurge in the implementation of the three revolutions and socialist construction and brilliantly realize the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by deepening and developing the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions onto a higher stage.

This congress was called and is to be held under our party's deep concern and guidance. Reflected in this are the firm will and extraordinary operational plans of our party to vigorously accelerate the march toward socialism and communism by consistently adhering to the line of the three revolutions and by thoroughly implementing them.

The congress of forerunners of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions will serve as an opportunity to demonstrate the justness and enormous vitality of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, which has been proposed and led by our party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Today, our party is now successfully carrying out the work of remolding men on the model of communistic

men as well as socialist economic construction by vigorously launching the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions in all sectors of socialist construction in accordance with the new demands of the developing revolution in which the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea had become priority task and by positively accelerating the three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural.

The three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural--are the fundamental method for imbuing society with the chuche idea and an all-out line of our party concerning socialist and communist construction. Basing himself on the insight of the inevitability of socialist and communist construction, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward the lines of the three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural--and, putting forward the three revolutions as the basic content of the revolution to be carried out in socialist society after the socialist system came into being in particular, energetically led the lines so as to have them realized.

As has been demonstrated by the historic changes over the past 40 years, it is imperative to firmly adhere to the lines of the three revolutions in order to remold nature, society, and men according to the demands of the chuche idea and to realize the independence of the popular masses to the fullest extent. It is none other than the popular masses who are in charge of the three revolutions; the success in the implementation of the three revolutions depends on what manner of mass movement is launched.

Our party proposed the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions at a time when the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea was considered a priority task, in order to vigorously push ahead with the three revolutions more as a mass-oriented movement. This movement is a powerful and mighty mass movement designed to remold men as true communist men and to actively accelerate socialist economic and cultural construction.

From the day its first flames flared up, the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions has taken the mass captive and has displayed great vitality in the implementation of the three revolutions as it quickly expanded to become all-population, all-society movement.

With the number of units that have won the red flags of the three revolutions and twin red flags of the three revolutions increasing in quick succession, the three revolutions has firmly been turned into a movement of the masses themselves and great changes have been achieved in all fields of the ideology, technology, and culture. As a result of the deepening ideological revolution, functionaries and working people have been able to arm themselves with the chuche idea and have grown as true communist revolutionaries defending the intentions of the party and leader, the political and ideological unity of our society has been consolidated, and the whole society has been filled with revolutionary spirit.

With the technical and cultural revolutions carried out vigorously, the technology and equipment of the national economy have been strengthened, nation's economic might has been cemented more firmly, the overall degree of working

people's technology and culture has risen, and a great unit of technicians and specialists has emerged.

The proud changes attained over the past 10 years during which the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions has been conducted under [word indistinct] have proved that this movement is a reliable method to consummate the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea by implementing the lines of the three revolutions.

Because it is expected to vigorously demonstrate this once again, the current congress implants in our people a high degree of dignity of accelerating the three revolutions by firmly adhering to the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and great faith in the final victory of the revolutionary cause.

The congress of forerunners of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is a significant congress which vigorously demonstrates the wise nature of the leadership of our party, which is leading the socialist and communist cause on a straightforward victorious path. By initiating the mass movement from the initial phase of the era of building a new society and by wisely organizing and leading it, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has seen to it that the three revolutions are carried out tenaciously.

Apart from the fact that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has deepened and developed without interruption such mass movements as the all-out ideological movement for nation building, the competition to increase production, the movement to wipe out illiteracy, and the Chollima movement, it is impossible to think that great advancements have been made in the implementation of the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions in a short historical period of time.

The mass movement designed to implement the three revolutions was made to advance on a new high stage as a result of our party presenting the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions at a time when society was being imbued with the chuche idea and then organizing and leading it. Fully explaining all the theoretical and practical problems arising in energetically pushing ahead with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, our party center has led this movement so as to make the flames of this movement spread fiercely throughout the whole country. It is entirely thanks to the tested leadership of our party that the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions has become the powerful driving force behind the three revolutions--ideological, technical, and cultural.

The reality in which proud changes are being achieved in all fields of revolution and construction, thanks to the creativity of the broad working popular masses, clearly demonstrates the greatness and indomitable might of our party as the tested leader [yungdoja] of the socialist and communist cause.

Through their practical experience, our people came to have the firm conviction that they can successfully consummate the three revolutions and complete

the socialist and communist cause to the end when they are advancing under the leadership of the WPK.

Through this congress, our people's trust in our party, which is brilliantly blazing the path toward the socialist and communist construction with its creative ideological and theoretical activity and energetic leadership, will grow thicker and their will to consummate to the end the chuche cause following the party will become firmer. The congress of the forerunners of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions will serve as an important historic opportunity to spur the three revolutions in the direction pointed by the Sixth Party Congress and to create a great upsurge in socialist construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and its secretary, has noted: We should see to it that great new revolutionary upsurges emerge in the struggle to implement the decisions adopted by the Sixth Party Congress by vigorously launching the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, the movement to emulate the examples set by the unsung heroes, and by creating renovations in every corner of the country and imbuing society with a revolutionary spirit.

Today, we are facing the heavy task of vigorously accelerating the three revolutions and thoroughly implementing the great socialist economic construction program put forth by the Sixth Party Congress. The key to brilliantly accomplishing this task is to raise the furious flames of the popular movement and to bring about revolutionary upsurges like at the time of the great Chollima upsurges.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is the movement of the popular march which has brilliantly inherited the tradition of the Chollima march established by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in accordance with the demands of developing reality. This is a rewarding march displaying the new spirit and appearance of Korea, which victoriously advanced under the leadership of the party.

The congress will serve as an opportunity to further accelerate this revolutionary march and to glorify the history of the popular movement of the eighties with even greater victories in revolution and construction. With the congress as an opportunity, if the three-revolution standard-bearers, functionaries, and working people refresh their determination to implement our party's policy of the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions, a new turn will be made in the three revolutions and in socialist construction.

In accordance with the demands of developing reality, the work to nurture members of society as true chuche-type communist revolutionaries should be more properly conducted. All functionaries and working people, by following the examples set by the forerunners of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, should prepare themselves as the Kim Kyoks and Cha Kwang-sus of the eighties who are boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader. At the same time, new victories should be won in the struggle to accelerate the chuche-ization, modernization, and scientification of the

people's economy, attain the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction, and achieve the intellectualization of society.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has put forth the great economic construction plan to achieve the endless prosperity of our fatherland and provide even greater happiness for our people. For the fulfillment of this plan, the great leader is exerting all his efforts and our party is carrying out a bold and large operations to implement the intent of the leader. In accordance with the intent of the party, innovations should be achieved in all areas of the extractive and metallurgical industries. In the transportation, light industrial, and agricultural sector, and the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex and other major construction projects should be accelerated. Only then can the might of the country be further strengthened and a new turn be made in the people's lives.

Indeed, now is the time for all people to vigorously turn out in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and wage the same struggle as at the time of the great Chollima upsurge following the war. All party members and working people, by upholding the party's slogan "Let us vigorously accelerate the march of the eighties in a way that the Sohae Lockgate was built!" and by following the fighting spirit of the Sohae Lockgate construction workers, should create miracles and feats in socialist construction.

The congress will make the sound of the revolutionary drums and the sound of the bugle of the speed battle more powerfully echo around in the country and will encourage all people to the struggle to bring about new upsurges in socialist economic and cultural construction.

All people should more vigorously turn out in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and make new progress in carrying out the three revolutions. They should bring about ceaseless upsurges everywhere in the country by displaying the spirit of Chollima waging the speed battle. This is the demand of our developing revolution and is the militant appeal of our party. All party members and working people, with great pride and confidence in the innovative achievements won in the three revolutions under the great leadership of the party and the leader, should vigorously turn out in the popular march called for by the party ambitiously and optimistically.

What is important in placing emphasis on the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and in bringing about great upsurges in socialist construction is to uphold the intent of the party and the leader and implement the party policy by the people. A decisive guarantee in carrying out the popular movement is the leadership of the party and the people's revolutionary spirit of upholding it. Today our functionaries and working people are fully determined to display their loyalty to the party and the leader through the practical struggle to implement the party's line of the three revolutions and the party's plan for socialist construction. For us, maintaining and displaying such ideological determination and zeal are more important than anything else.

Today, the important task of the party facing us is to accelerate the revolutionization of the masses and to accomplish the economic tasks given by the

party unconditionally and thoroughly. All functionaries and working people should take the chuche idea as their firm faith, breathe and work only in accordance with the party's ideology and will, and accomplish the revolutionary tasks given by the party with a positive and unconditional spirit. By doing so, all of them should earn and glorify the honor of the three-revolution standard-bearers.

What is also important in developing the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions to a new high stage is to render proper guidance over the movement by the party organizations and functionaries in accordance with the demands of developing reality. The party organizations and functionaries, by deeply realizing the spirit and demand of the congress, should work out effective measures to further accelerate the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions by closely linking it with the movement to follow the examples of the unsung heroes.

Party committees at all echelons should render uniform guidance over the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. They should vigorously push ahead with the movement as the task of the party committees. At their sectors and units, the party organizations, functionaries, and three revolution teams should set bold and high goals to carry out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and place the emphasis on political work for their attainment. To this end, they should responsibly solve pending problems. In addition, the movement should be properly summed up and evaluated.

Today, the party members and working people of the country are convinced that the congress will serve as another milestone for the march of our people, who advance with the spirit of Chollima waging the speed battle. Deepening and developing the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions are a sacred struggle to further strengthen our revolutionary forces and accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the cause of the fatherland's reunification.

All party members and working people should more firmly rally around the party and the leader and vigorously carry out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. By doing so, they should win new victory in revolution and construction.

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N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PAK NAM-KI MAKES '3 REVOLUTIONS' SPEECH

SK200630 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 18 Nov 86

[Speech by Pak Nam-ki, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, at the opening session of the congress of the forerunners of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions held on 18 November at the 8 February Cultural Hall--recorded]

[Text] Comrades: In the magnificent circumstances in which all working people of the country, with great national pride and revolutionary self-confidence in the might of our people's invincible unity and cohesion around the party and the leader displayed through the eighth SPA elections, are bringing about new upsurges on all fronts of the socialist construction, today we are opening the congress of the forerunners of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

This congress of the forerunners of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions will sum up the achievements and experiences won and gained in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions under the wise leadership of the party and the leader. This congress will also discuss the tasks to further deepen and develop the movement in accordance with the demand of the developing reality.

This is the first congress of the forerunners of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. Thus, the congress will vigorously encourage our people's struggle to bring about even greater upsurges in socialist construction under the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and culture. [applause]

Comrade: The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is organized and led by our party. It is a new and high-level communist popular movement to wage the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural. The three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are our party's general line for socialist and communist construction, and are a fundamental way to imbue the society with the chuche idea.

On entering the 1970's, based on the assessment of the historic victories won in the revolution and construction under the banner of the chuche idea, our party put forth the slogan for the chuche-ization of the society and vigorously encouraged the party and people to struggle to implement it.

The reality at that time, when the revolution and construction were developing to an even higher stage and our party and people were facing a new task in struggle, required vigorous acceleration of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--and strengthening of the chuche-oriented revolutionary forces to bring about new great upsurges in socialist construction. Through our party's initiation of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, a powerful popular movement to wage the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--it was possible to more properly meet such an urgent demand of the developing revolution.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is a brilliant embodiment of our party's unchanging policy to bring about ceaseless upsurges in the revolution and construction by waging popular a movement through attaching great importance to it.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The masses of people are the creators of history and the decisive forces for revolution and construction. Success in revolution and construction depends on the mobilization of the working people's creativity. Carrying out the revolution and construction by depending on the working people's creativity is the fundamental demand of the chuche idea and popular movement is a powerful means to meet this demand.

In carrying out the revolutionary struggle and construction, our party has found a decisive guarantee for victory in the mobilization of the masses' creativity and initiated and developed various popular movements in accordance with the demand of the revolution, the desire of the masses, and their preparedness at every stage of the developing revolution.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, following liberation the all-out ideological movement for the construction of the country, the production movement, and the illiteracy elimination movement were waged. These movements were the movements of all masses which made our people turn out in unison in the struggle to build a new Korea following liberation.

Meanwhile, the chollima movement and the chollima work teams movement waged during the postwar period were all people's general march movements which made it possible to bring about great chollima upsurges on the ravages of the war.

All these popular movements were reflections of our people's aspiration and demand to build a new rich society and to build a socialist and communist society under the leadership of the party and the leader. Thus in the practice of the revolution, the movements displayed great vitality and won proud achievements. [applause]

By upholding the party's slogan "Let us advance with the spirit of riding the chollima!" our people waged the movement of all people's general march. By doing so, they overcame severe trials in the postwar period, thus establishing the foundation of the self-reliant national economy and accomplishing the historic task for socialist industrialization in only 14 years.

Through all people's chollima march, the socialist economic and cultural construction was accelerated and our party's policy of the speed battle was brilliantly revolutionary spirit of the chollima waging the speed battle. As a result, ceaseless innovations were achieved in all sectors and units of socialist construction.

Thus, the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is the continuation of the popular movements persistently waged during the period from the construction of a new society following liberation to the socialist industrialization of the postwar period. At the same time, it is the development of those movements to a new higher stage.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is the highest-level popular movement which was initiated through the development of the chollima work teams movement at the time when the chuche-ization of the society was vigorously pushed ahead under the banner of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, in its essence and in its mission, is the same as the chollima work teams movement. However, the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions seeks much higher goals and heavier tasks than those sought by the popular movements during the socialist basic construction of the postwar period and during the period of the overall industrialization. It is the popular movement carried out under the leadership of our party.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions based on the new turn made in the spiritual and moral trait of the working people through the chollima work teams movement and based on the epochal progress made in socialist economic and cultural construction. It is the movement which seeks higher goals than those sought by any other movement in the p

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is the movement of all people's general march to accelerate the chuche-ization of the society through the vigorous three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--under the slogan "Ideology, technology, and culture, all in accordance with the demand of the chuche idea!" This precisely is the revolutionary essence of this movement.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is a new popular movement to strengthen the chuche-oriented revolutionary forces and accelerate socialist and communist construction by respecting the principles of the speed battle and the ideological battle and by systematically linking the ideological remaking work with the collective innovations in economic and cultural construction.

This movement is a high-level ideological remaking work to make all members of the society ardent chuche-type communist revolutionaries by waging the ideological revolution more vigorously in accordance with the demand for the chuche-ization of the society. At the same time, it is a high-level popular

technological innovation movement reflecting the demand of reality at a time when industrialization is completed and socialist construction has reached an even higher stage, and is a high-level popular cultural remaking movement waged on the stage of the developing revolution where the construction of the completely victorious socialist society is planned.

Because of its correctness, since its inception the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions has rapidly expanded in all areas of socialist construction and has displayed its great vitality in waging the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural. [applause]

In all areas of people's economy; in the education, cultural, and health organizations; in the People's Army and the People's Security Forces' and in all other units the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions has been vigorously waged. As a result, the movement has expanded to a movement of all people and a movement of the society, and has become the work of the masses. Since the inception of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, 2,170 units in the nation have won the red flag of the three revolutions and 11 units have enjoyed the honor of winning the two red flags of the three revolutions.

In the course of the movement to win the red flags of the three revolutions, the task of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--has been vigorously pushed ahead. As a result, great successes have been won in the communist human remaking work and in socialist economic and cultural construction. Above all, through the vigorous ideological revolution, great changes have been made in the ideological and spiritual trait of the party members and working people and in their working styles and lives.

All sectors and units which turned out in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, upheld the party's policy to give priority to the ideological revolution and persistently carried out the ideological remaking work to make the party members and working people true chuche-type communist revolutionaries.

While placing emphasis on possessing loyalty to the party and the leader, indoctrination on the chuche idea, indoctrination on the party policy, and indoctrination on the revolutionary tradition were further intensified. In this course, the standard bearers of the three revolutions and working people have been prepared as true communist revolutionaries armed with chuche-oriented revolutionary world outlook, possessing loyalty to the great leader and our party as their revolutionary faith and duty, and devoting themselves to the struggle to implement the party's policy.

The standard bearers of the three revolutions and the working people of the Pyonghang textile machine plant who have won the two red flags of the three revolutions, the standard bearers and working people of the three-revolution red flag blast furnace shop of the Hwanghae iron complex, and the standard bearers and working people of the Wonsan veterans plastic plant, the Nagwon cooperative farm in the Toksong County, and many other plants, enterprises, cooperative farms, schools, and cultural and health organizations

which have won the red flag of the three revolutions are winning great successes in their work to deeply and comprehensively study the works of the great leader and the documents of the party; to take the teachings of the leader and their embodiments, the party's policy, as their firm faith and revolutionary belief; and to thoroughly accomplish their given revolutionary task by using those teachings and documents as yardsticks.

Today, all our standard bearers of the three revolutions and working people are filled with firm determination to arm themselves with the great leader's teachings and the party's policy given to their sectors and units, to uphold the party and the leader with the single mind of loyalty, and to consummate the chuche revolutionary cause under the leadership of the party.

Today, it is the noble ideological and spiritual trait of the standard bearers of the three revolutions and working people and it is their revolutionary will to uphold the leadership of the great leader and the party center, to protect and defend the party and the leader politically and ideologically at the expense of their lives under all circumstances, and to sacrifice their youth and lives for the party and the leader. [applause]

The changes made in the ideological and spiritual traits of the standard bearers of the three revolutions and working people in the course of placing emphasis on the ideological revolution and vigorously waging the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions can be fully realized in the revolutionary fighting spirit to take the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's teachings and their embodiment, the party's policy, as a firm guiding principle and to implement them thoroughly.

Today in our country many great monumental structures glorifying the era of the Workers Party have been built and ceaseless innovations have been achieved in accomplishing the great economic construction tasks given by the party. This shows the positive and unconditional spirit which the party members and working people possess toward the order and direction of the party and leader.

Our heroic soldier-builders and standard bearers of the three revolutions possessing the burning loyalty to advance through a thousand hills and seas if called by the party have built the world-famous Sohae lockgate in only 5 years with our own design, technology, and materials. This proud success is a living example of the loyalty of our people and soldier-builders of the party and the leader and of their positive and unconditional spirit to implement the party's policy.

Today, under the communist slogan "One for all and all for one!" our standard bearers of the three revolutions and working people are helping and leading one another. They are faithfully working and struggling for the party and the leader, for the fatherland and people, and for the society and their organizations. In performing their work at the guardposts of socialist construction, they are continuing to devote themselves for the interests of the party and revolution and for the interests of the society and people, not for their own reward and honor. They are continuing to work calmly, no matter whether other people notice or not.

The standard bearers of the three-revolution red flag (?shop) of the Sunchon vinalon complex and the standard bearers of the three revolutions of the Chongsan cooperative farm who have won the red flag of the three revolutions, and its No 3 work team which has won two red flags, and many other units are actively struggling to help other backward work shops and teams. In doing so, they are achieving collective innovations in production and construction along with others.

The three-revolution red flag No 4 pit of the Komdok mining complex, the three-revolution red flag Pyongyang No 3 long-distance vehicle transportation unit, the three-revolution red flag Taesong mine, and many other three-revolution red flag units have vigorously waged the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions by linking it with the movement to follow the examples of unsung heroes. By doing so, they have won collective innovations in accomplishing the task of the three revolutions and have won great successes in implementing the party's policy of positive indoctrination.

All three-revolution standard bearers and working people, deeply realizing that our socialist fatherland is the bosom of the great leader and the party, are highly displaying their noble spirit of devoting all their wisdom and strength for the prosperity of the socialist fatherland and for the consolidation of the socialist system of our country.

In the course of the powerful march of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, the tasks of the ideological revolution put forth by our party have been thoroughly carried on. As a result, all units have been strengthened by the ranks of loyalty which will be boundlessly loyal to the party and the leader in any storms or in any trials. The three-revolution standard bearers and working people are working and living as the people of the revolutionary country and as the people of the struggling era. They are filled with revolutionary zeal and spirit and are sacrificially struggling with conviction in the victory of the revolution and with faith in the future. [applause]

In the course of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, the technological revolution has been vigorously carried on. As a result, ceaseless upsurges have been brought about in scientific and technological development and in socialist economic construction.

The three-revolution standard bearers, workers, farmers, scientists, and technicians, and three-revolution teams, by upholding the party's policy of the technological revolution, have vigorously waged the popular technological innovation movement. With the consciousness that they are the masters of the technological revolution, the three-revolution standard bearers and working people have overcome all remnants of the old ideas such as technological mysticism, conservatism, and empiricism, which hamper technological innovation. They have strengthened creative cooperation with scientists and technicians. As a result, over the past 10-year period of the three revolutions alone, many valuable technological innovation ideas, inventions, and

suggestions for improvement have been presented and their introduction into production has greatly contributed to seeking the chuche-ization, modernization, and scientization of the people's economy and accelerating production and construction. [applause]

The three-revolution standard bearers, workers, and technicians of the extractive, metallurgical, and chemical industries and of the construction sector have solved many scientific and technological problems for the chuche-ization of the people's economy. By doing so, they have expanded the material, fuel, and power bases of the country and further strengthened the self-reliance of the metallurgical industry. The three-revolution standard bearers and workers, by strengthening creative cooperation with scientists and technicians and vigorously waging the popular technological innovation movement, have introduced the chuche-oriented iron production method, improved and expanded metallurgical furnaces, and strengthened the iron production base of the country. By doing so, they have helped the chuche-ization of the people's economy.

They three-revolution standard bearers and technicians of the Anju district mining complex and the soldier-builders of the pit construction have vigorously waged the popular technological innovation movement and solved many scientific and technological problems for developing new coal mines. Thus, they have actively contributed to strengthening the fuel base of the country.

Meanwhile, the soldier-builders of the People's Security Forces and three-revolution standard bearers, who have turned out in the construction of the Taechon power station, have introduced many technological innovation ideas into construction, thus performing brilliant feats in expanding the power base of the country. [applause]

In the furious flames of the popular technological innovation movement to expand and strengthen the fuel and power bases of the country and to achieve the chuche-ization of the people's economy, research personnel of the Central Mining Research Institute of the Ministry of the Mining Industry [as heard] have won great success in the work to develop new science and technology for the utilization of our own materials and resources. Thus, they have greatly helped the acceleration of the chuche-ization of the people's economy.

The three-revolution standard bearers, workers, and technicians of the machine industry and other sectors of the people's economy, by upholding the teachings which the great leader gave in June 1985 for the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement, have manufactured many modern large and precision machines for improving the technology and equipment of the people's economy.

In particular, emphasis has been placed on solving the scientific and technological problems to expand and strengthen the plant facilities, mining facilities, transportation facilities, electronics equipment, and automation equipment production bases. As a result, the modernization of the people's economy has been actively pushed ahead.

The three-revolution standard bearers and working class of the Nagwon machinery complex, with the spirit that hand grenades, large water pumps, excavators, and cranes were produced with our own efforts and wisdom in order to implement the party policy during the fatherland liberation war and the postwar rehabilitation, have successfully manufactured a large oxygen separator with our own strength, technology, materials, and facilities. Thus, they have greatly contributed to developing the chuche industry of the country. [applause]

There, the standard bearers of the double three-revolution red flags of the cast iron shop, by introducing many valuable technological innovation ideas, have improved the quality of the high-pressure precision valve foundry products and increased their production. By doing so, they have saved manpower, created large profit for the country, and contributed to manufacturing the large oxygen separator ahead of the schedule.

The three-revolution standard bearers of the three-revolution red flag No 1 cast steel shop of the Yongsong machinery complex have set forth a bold plan and actively struggled to solve the technological problem for manufacturing a 10,000-ton press. They have introduced 11 inventions and 98 valuable technological innovation ideas. By doing so, in just 1 year they have manufactured the 10,000-ton press, which normally requires 4 or 5 years even in countries with advanced industries. [applause]

The research personnel of the Hydraulic Engineering Research Department of Machine Engineering Institute of the Academy of Sciences have developed and manufactured (22,500-ton) and 15,000-ton ultra high-pressure hydraulic presses, thus improving the ultra high-pressure hydraulic engineering technology of our country to the world level. Meanwhile, the technicians of the 10 May plant have won success in the research work to manufacture modern machines and facilities with our own technology and materials. By doing so, they have greatly contributed to realizing the mechanization of coal cutting work. There are numerous other three-revolution standard bearers and working people who have presented valuable technological innovation ideas to solve the technological problems for production and construction, and contributed to developing the science and technology of the country and strengthening its economic might.

Displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance is an important way to accelerate the popular technological innovation movement and bring about ceaseless upsurges in production. The three-revolution standard bearers of the double three-revolution red flag Kwangchon food processing plant, by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, have established a firm independent material base. By depending on this base, they have produced many delicious and nutritious food stuffs. By vigorously waging the technological innovation movement, they have won great success in increasing the variety of food stuffs and in improving their quality.

In the course of the vigorous technological revolution, many plants, enterprises, shops, and work teams have achieved innovations in production and

construction, fulfilled the state plans by their daily, 10-day, monthly, and quarterly targets, and stabilized production at a high level. Their ranks are now expanding with each passing day.

In the course of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, the cultural revolution has been also actively pushed ahead. As a result, a great success has been won in the work for intellectualization of the society and the establishment of the socialist cultural living style. [applause]

Through the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, intellectualization of the society, the main task of the cultural revolution, has been accelerated. At all units, three-revolution standard bearers and working people have been mobilized in the high-level on-the-job study system such as plant colleges, fishery colleges, and farm colleges and full conditions have been provided for their study. As a result, over the past 10-year period, numerous technicians and junior technicians have been nurtured. They are now playing great roles in the technological innovation work and in production.

At plants, enterprises, and cooperative farms, technical training systems and technological study systems have been properly established and operated. As a result, the overall level of the working people's technology and skills has been enhanced.

The struggle to learn modern technology has been actively waged. As a result, many workers have been nurtured as high-level skilled workers who are fully familiar with their equipment and possess high-level technology. In addition, among the agricultural working people, the ranks of tractor operators has been drastically expanded.

The three-revolutions standard bearers, teachers, office staffs, and students of universities and other schools at all levels have powerfully waged the struggle to firmly establish chuche in education, improve the quality of education, and embody the study-goes-first principle. Following this course, the ranks of the most excellent class and school have even further increased. In particular, the field of higher education, including Kim Il-song University and Natural Science College, has attained the success of nurturing not a few junior doctors and candidate junior doctors by waging the struggle to implement the party's policy of bringing about many doctors and junior doctors in their twenties and thirties.

Upholding our party's chuche-oriented theory on literature and art and wise leadership, the three-revolutions standard bearers, writers, and artists have contributed to indoctrinating the people and developing the literature and art of the country by creating countless films--including the revolutionary film "Star of Korea"--the music dance epic "Song of Glory," and other excellent literary and art works in recent years alone while displaying a lofty sense of loyalty and creative enthusiasm. [applause]

The three-revolutions standard bearers and workers have actively participated in literary and art creation work, upholding the party's policy of generalizing literature and art. As a result, our literature and art have rapidly developed on the basis of the masses. Those at many units, such as the Kaesong veterans' medical instruments plant which has won the red flag of the three revolutions, the Kusong medicine plant which has won the red flag of the three revolutions, the Kaechon county garment factory which has won the red flag of the three revolutions, the Pukchong Munhwa cooperative farm which has won the red flag of the three revolutions, have grown to be three-revolutions standard bearers with a high level of cultural attainments who are able to play more than one musical instrument, write poems, sing songs, and dance by actively conducting mass art team activities.

Great changes have taken place in establishing a mode of socialist clean living. The standard bearers and workers of the three revolutions have made it possible to efficiently work always in a clean and neat environment by keeping the inside and outside of plants, enterprises, and organ tidy and sanitary while dynamically conducting a campaign for tidiness in production and life. Upholding the wise leadership of the great leader and our party, the standard bearers and workers of the three revolutions have shaped the revolutionary capital of Pyongyang and other major cities in a more grandiose and splendid way meeting our people's aesthetic sentiments and a modern sense of beauty, and have turned the villages of the working class into beautiful places good to live in. In addition, they have built countless rural villages, including Sinchon-ri in Chongju County and Nahang-ri in Pukchong County which have won the red flag of the three revolutions, into substantial places convenient to live in and have changed coastal areas and river sides into more beautiful places.

Thanks to the great concern of the great leader and our party, the standard bearers and workers of the three revolutions have built new schools, hospitals, theaters, cinemas, palaces for school children and juveniles, gymnasiums, fun fairs, and Changgwangwon-type cultural resort facilities at many places in the country, thus enabling our people to further accelerate the revolution and construction while enjoying a more civilized life.

As a result of the vigorous struggle to implement the party's policy of generalizing sports, the physical strength of the workers has been further improved and numerous excellent players have been produced among the masses.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions has been steadily stated. As a result, the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--have been accelerated and a great advance in realizing the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea has been achieved. All achievements attained in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions over the past period are an outcome of the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party and are a brilliant fruition of the vitality of the lines of the three revolutions and the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. [applause]

In conformity with the demands of the developing revolution in which the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea had come to the fore, our party took the epochal measure of dispatching three revolutions teams to many sectors of the national economy to enhance the guidance of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--and to firmly turn the three revolutions into the work of the masses, and has dynamically led the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions to be waged as an all masses-scale and whole society-scale campaign.

Having ensured that the flames of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions have spread to the whole country by the method of creating an example at a unit and generalizing experience, our party center has clearly delineated all theoretical and practical questions, including the essence and purpose of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the principle of conducting the movement, and has energetically led the movement to give full play to great vitality in practice. [applause]

As a result, the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions spread to the whole country and showed great value in only a few months after it was launched.

Success and victory in a mass movement largely depend on how correct fighting slogans and goals are set to conduct it. During the period when the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions heartily appealed to the masses and was powerfully waged, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il clearly elucidated central tasks which should be carried out through this movement and set forth the militant and revolutionary slogan reading "Ideology, technology, and culture--all as demanded by chuche," thereby enabling all standard bearers of the three revolutions and workers to wage the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions with clear goals, directions, faith, fighting spirit, passion, and conviction. [applause]

When the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions began to rapidly expand and develop, our party made it possible to firmly guarantee the party and political guidance of this movement by stabilizing an orderly guidance system from the central organs to provincial, municipal, and county organs and enabled all functionaries and workers to conduct this movement without even the slightest deviation with correct methodology. Our party has led the movement to constantly deepen and develop in conformity with the realistic demands of the developing revolution and movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, thus making it possible to spread the flames of the three revolutions to the whole country. Our party has awarded the red flag of the three revolutions, which contains its great trust, to the units which have shown examples in carrying out the three revolutions, and it has granted the title of labor hero--the supreme honor of the Republic citizens--other citations, and the honor of national merits and has admitted the standard bearers of the three revolutions, who have been disciplined and tested through practice, as WPK members. Thanks to the existence of the party center's wise leadership and great consideration, the standard bearers of the three revolutions have steadily waged the movement to win the red flag of the three

revolutions always with high pride, revolutionary confidence, and overflowing vigor and enthusiasm. They have made shine the honor of being the standard bearers of the three revolutions while effecting constant renovation at all posts of socialist construction. [applause]

Indeed, the period from the launching of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions to the present is a glorious path shining with the wisdom of the leadership of the party and the leader, who put forward outstanding ideas and guidelines regarding the communist mass movement and has led the entire party and all people to realize them, and is a proud fighting course in which the standard bearers of the three revolutions and workers have effected constant renovation and advance in all fields, including the economic, cultural, and national defense construction fields, while giving priority to the work of remodeling ideology by upholding the party's policy of the mass movement. [applause]

With the sentiments of boundless reverence and burning loyalty of the participants in the congress and the standard bearers of the three revolutions at this significant place of today, I respectfully extend the greatest glory and warmest thanks to the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-sung and the glorious party center who have made it possible to enact constant upsurges in socialist construction by illuminating the road ahead of socialist and communist construction and by spreading the flames of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions to the whole country as a result of setting forth the line of the three revolutions through extraordinary wisdom and outstanding leadership. [applause]

Comrade, we are now facing the honorable task of consolidating the successes that have already been attained in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and to deepen and develop this movement onto a higher stage in accordance with the new demands of the developing revolution.

The dear leader [chinaehanun chidoja] Comrade Kim Chong-il has noted: The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is the most important mass movement which we must adhere to at present.

By vigorously pushing ahead with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions on an all-people scale, as a whole society-scale movement, we should brilliantly realize the party's intentions to accelerate the ideological, technical, and cultural revolutions, to create new, uninterrupted upsurges in socialist construction, and to hasten the cause of reunifying the country.

The primary and central task in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is to basically adhere to the ideological revolution and carry it out vigorously. Only when the ideological revolution is carried out well can all members of society be made to be genuine communist revolutionaries, and their revolutionary zeal and creative positiveness be highly displayed in a way that vigorously accelerates socialist construction.

We should vigorously push ahead with the ideological revolution by placing a premium on preparing the standard bearers of the three revolutions and working people as the chuche-type communist revolutionaries endlessly loyal to the party and leader in accordance with the demand of the cause of imbuing society with the chuche idea.

To prepare the standard bearers of the three revolutions and working people as chuche-type communist revolutionaries, it is imperative to endlessly deepen indoctrination on the chuche idea among them. Only when indoctrination on the chuche idea is carried out well can the standard bearers of the three revolutions and working people be armed firmly with the chuche-type revolutionary outlook on the world and the chuche idea be thoroughly embodied in revolution and construction.

All the units risen in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions should establish the traits of precisely reflecting the work of historically and fully studying and grasping the great leader's works and party documents, including the "Selected Works of Kim Il-song," under the party slogan of "The entire party, let us study," in the targets to occupy in the ideological revolution and of executing it. In particular, they should concentrate great efforts on deeply studying and thoroughly executing the great leader's teachings and party policy given to their sectors and units and policy related to the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

The key to training the people to make them genuinely chuche-type communist revolutionaries is to make them cherish boundless loyalty to the great leader and party in their hearts. We should assume indoctrination on loyalty for the standard bearers of the three revolutions and working people as the basis of the indoctrination on principles and conduct them in a way that comes to fruition by correctly combining the indoctrination on virtues and the indoctrination conducted through the living examples of loyalty.

We should make the standard bearers of the three revolutions and working people firmly establish the revolutionary view of the leader, cherish loyalty as revolutionary faith as well as a sense of obligation, and become ardent revolutionaries defending the party and leader politically and ideologically and by sacrificing their own lives by indoctrinating them on the wise character and accomplishment of the great leader and our party.

To train the standard bearers of the three revolutions and working people as the chuche-type communist revolutionaries, it is imperative to strengthen indoctrination on revolutionary traditions. The glorious revolutionary traditions established during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle by the great leader and being developed and enriched by our party are the historic roots of our party and the revolutionary as well as durable cornerstones that guarantee the victory of the revolution. [applause]

We should organize and conduct revolutionary traditions indoctrination extensively and intensively in various forms and methods so that all three revolutions standard bearers and working people can resolutely defend and

purely inherit and develop our party's revolutionary traditions. The three revolutions standard bearers and working people should thoroughly carry out the party's slogan "Let us carry out production, learning, and life as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did," and continuously add luster to our party's revolutionary tradition through practice.

Revolutionary indoctrination and class indoctrination are an important guarantee to make people enthusiastic communist revolutionaries strongly armed with the working class' class-mindedness. We should more vigorously conduct class indoctrination in conformity with the demands of the current situation in which the environment of revolution within and without is very complicated and in which we are in tense confrontation with class enemies, to ensure that all the three revolutions standard bearers struggle resolutely against the U.S. imperialists and Japanese militarism and have the spirit of endlessly hating South Korea's anti-people fascist ruling system, landlords, subjugating capitalists, and reactionary bureaucratic clique.

We should ensure that the three revolutions standard bearers and working people resolutely oppose all forms of opportunist ideas and elements and thoroughly root out flunkeyism and dogmatism among them. We should prevent even a minor elements of bourgeois ideas and the old life habits from infiltrating into us.

The ever-aggravating situation with each passing day, owing to the maneuvers for aggression and new war provocations by the U.S. imperialists and their stooge, the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique, requires that we carry out all work in a revolutionary and militant way, thoroughly reject even a little idleness and slackening, and always maintain an alert and mobilized posture. The three revolutions standard bearers and working people should maintain high revolutionary vigilance, sharply watch the enemy's moves, and should be well ready to cope with any unexpected situation. The officers and men of the KPA and the People's Security Forces should perspire more in combat training and political training to strengthen the combat capabilities in every way.

Intensifying socialist patriotism indoctrination is an important requisite to bring up people to be communist revolutionaries with chuche established in them. We should intensify indoctrination on the fatherland among the three revolutions standard bearers and working people so that they can devote everything to the struggle for the endless prosperity of the fatherland, with love for the socialist fatherland and with the spirit of national independence.

Aspiring for something new is an important trait of those engaging in revolution. We should provide the three revolutions standard bearers and working people with the correct concept of that which is new so that they can value that which is new and continuously aspire for it.

We should make an effort to intensify indoctrination on collectivism and communist morality for the three revolutions standard bearers and working

people. Collectivism is the basis of the socialist and communist social life, and the way of activities of communists. We should intensify the collectivism indoctrination to ensure that the three revolutions standard bearers and working people oppose individualism and selfishness and value the interests of the group and society, so as to fill the entire group with the communist way of life in which they help and encourage each other, work, learn, and live together in accordance with the principle of collectivism--namely, one for all and all for one.

In particular, we should make a great effort to indoctrinate and remodel those who have been left behind so that all of them can be brought up to be the three revolutions standard bearers. We should effectively conduct ideological indoctrination on learning from the unheralded heroes' examples in all sectors and units so that many unheralded heroes and meritorious persons can be produced in the groups to which they belong.

At the same time, we should intensify communist morality indoctrination so that all of them adhere to communist fidelity and people-oriented good manners, work and live in conformity with the way of cultural life and the life pattern of socialist society, and voluntarily observe socialist laws and regulations.

We should effect a great upturn in the ideological revolutionary struggle by effectively carrying out ideological indoctrination and the ideological struggle in conformity with the lofty target put forward by the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions.

The next major task of the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions is to vigorously push ahead with the technological revolution. The central direction of the technological revolution at present is to firmly adhere to the line of chuche-izing, modernizing, and scientizing the people's economy to innovate the technology for the development and utilization of raw materials, fuel, and energy, to realize the modernization of technological equipment based on the rapid development of the mechanical, electronic, and automation industries, and to enhance the technological production process, production methods, and managerial activities onto a new scientific base. We should concentrate our efforts on solving the scientific and technological problems arising in chuche-izing the people's economy to solve the problems of raw materials, fuel, and energy more satisfactorily based on the resources of our country, and to continue to augment the structure of each sector of the people's economy toward perfection.

We should wage a vigorous struggle to improve technology in all sectors, to accelerate the general mechanization, automation, remote control, and robotization of production, and to realize the general mechanization and chemicalization of the rural economy, thereby accelerating the modernization of the people's economy. At the same time, in all sectors and units that have launched into the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions, we should work hard to carry out the June 1985 machine tool-begets-machine tool

movement and the robot-begets-robot struggle. We should rapidly develop science and technology and extensively introduce the results of the modern scientific and technological achievements to actively introduce modern technological means, including computers, into economic management so that we can enhance production and managerial activities onto a new scientific base.

One of the important tasks in successfully carrying out the vast task of technological revolution assigned to us is to wage a vigorous mass movement for technological innovations. By further organizing the mass movement for technological innovations, pushing it ahead with objective and self-conscious planning and supervision, and extensively organizing various types of work, such as the movement to create the model technological innovation plant and model work place and work team, we should strongly encourage the three revolutions standard bearers and working people to effect technological innovations and to occupy higher fortresses of science and technology.

The three revolutions standard bearers and working people should boldly put forward a lofty task of technological innovation, which is included in the objectives of the resolution of the movement to win the red flag of three revolutions, carry it out without fail, and actively wage a struggle to extensively introduce the successes which have already been obtained in technological innovation into production. Everyone should clearly put forward at least one invention, creative device, or rationalization plan as part of the objective of the resolution of technological innovation, and make active efforts to realize it.

The three revolutions standard bearers and working people should combine their strength and wisdom with those of the scientists and technicians to carry out the lofty technological innovation tasks they put forward and actively solve the scientific and technological problems involving production. We should wage a vigorous struggle against even minor elements hampering and blocking the progress of the technological innovation movement and thoroughly overcome them to have the three revolutions standard bearers and working people actively launch into the technological innovation movement and carry out the technological innovation task successfully.

Effecting new upsurges in socialist economic construction is an important task assigned to all the three revolutions standard bearers and working people today. An unprecedentedly lofty task of economic construction has been assigned to our people today. We should brilliantly carry out this year's plan, make the significant next year a year of great upsurge in socialist economic construction, and accelerate and soon complete the major construction projects, such as the Sunchon vinalon complex, the Taechon power plant, and Kwangbok Street. In order to successfully carry out this vast task, all the people should work hard to effect continuous innovations and upsurges, upholding the party's militant slogan "Let us vigorously accelerate the march of the 1980's in the manner of building the Sohae lockgate."

The slogan "Let us powerfully accelerate the march of the eighties in the method of the construction of the Sohae lockgate" contains our party's

determined revolutionary will to make the 1980s a great decade of victory by effecting constant renovation and advance by following the invincible revolutionary spirit and fighting mettle displayed by the Sohæ lockgate constructors. We should create constant renovations and miracles on all fronts of socialist economic construction by following the revolutionary spirit and fighting mettle--the spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the orders and directives of the party and the leader fully displayed by the Sohæ lockgate constructors. [applause]

With the high revolutionary zeal and stand of being masters that assistance from the upper echelons is better than no assistance, but they do work with their own strength even though without assistance, the standard bearers of the three revolutions and workers should weather difficulties facing themselves with their own strength and powerfully accelerate production and construction, making what they do not have and finding what they lack. All sectors and units should normalize production at a high level by overfilling the daily, every 10-day, monthly, and every index of assignments of the national economy and produce and construct more with the existing labor power, materials, and equipment by actively searching for and mobilizing inner reserves and by strengthening the struggle for economization. Along with this, the standard bearers of the three revolutions and workers should make active efforts to improve the quality of products, to minimize the standard of material consumption per unit of product and the costs of products, and to save materials.

The standard bearers of the three revolutions and workers should standardize and normalize enterprise management as demanded by the Taean work system and actively participate in correctly enforcing the independent economic accounting system, thus fully demonstrating the might and vitality of the new economic management system. At present, the standard bearers of the three revolutions and workers should even further enhance the revolutionary spirit and thoroughly implement the party's line of the technological revolution, thereby brilliantly fulfilling this year's plan for the national economy.

Vigorously pushing ahead with the cultural revolution is an important task assigned to the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions. Today, the central task of the cultural revolution is realizing the intellectualization of the whole society. On the basis of successes and experiences attained in the past in implementing the policy of intellectualizing the whole society, we should further plan and coordinate the work of elevating the cultural and technological level of the standard bearers of the three revolutions and workers onto that of college graduates. Along with this, we should vigorously wage the struggle to help workers possess the knowledge of general science, technology, and modern technology.

The educational field should clearly reflect the work of improving the quality of education in the resolved targets of the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and carry it out, thus nurturing students into competent engineers and experts and particularly producting many young doctors and junior doctors in their twenties and thirties.

The field of culture and art should actively have a broad range of working masses participate in creating literary and art works by implementing the party's policy of generalizing literature and art among the masses, thereby bringing our chuche-oriented literature and art into full blossom on the basis of the masses.

Along with this, the field should thoroughly implement the policy of generalizing sports among the masses.

Concentrating efforts on firmly establishing socialist culture in production and life is among the important tasks assigned to the cultural revolution. The work of establishing culture in production and life is not simple practical work, but creative work designed to reform labor conditions and the living environment as demanded by chuche. The standard bearers of the three revolutions and workers should timely repair production facilities and mechanical equipment and assiduously take care of workshops, resting rooms, and cultural and welfare facilities by voluntarily participating in this work with the correct recognition of socialist culture in production and life. In addition, they should shape the urban areas, the districts of workers, and the rural villages into more beautiful places better to live in by powerfully conducting the campaign to build up home towns.

Everyone should be attired and lead his private life in a tidy, modesty, and frugal manner, meeting socialist aesthetic sense by thoroughly establishing a socialist living mode.

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions should be further organized and constantly deepened and developed to successfully attain the high goals for the ideological, technological, and cultural revolutions set by the movement. An important question in developing the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions onto a higher stage is to set fighting goals in a daring manner and attain them to the end.

Today, our revolution has reached a very high stage in which the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea is being raised as a general duty, and the struggle to win the complete victory of socialism is being stage.

Only by setting high goals can the demand of the developing revolution be successfully met through the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and the three-revolution standard bearers and working people be made to actively turn out to accomplish the tasks of the three revolutions with even higher confidence and ambition.

The units mobilized to win the red flag of the three revolutions should set forth long-range and short-term plans in a mobilizing but realistic manner and should make the three revolution standard bearers and working people attain their goals with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and with the spirit of crossing burning rivers and wading through

swamps. At the same time, the work to sum up and evaluate the movement should be conducted at a high political and ideological level in accordance with the demand of the party.

An important guarantee to deepen and develop the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions in accordance with the demand of the developing reality is to strengthen party guidance over the movement. The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions is the work of the party. The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions should be linked with the work of the party and should be properly guided by the party. Only then can the movement advance with correct objectives and goals in accordance with the demand of the party policy, its system and level be enhanced, and its ceaseless development be achieved.

The party organizations should regard the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions as the work of the party committees. They should render uniform guidance over the movement and vigorously encourage the three-revolution standard bearers and working people to the struggle to attain their goals.

The three-revolution teams are the vanguard unit of the three revolutions dispatched to give guidance over the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural. Party organizations in all echelons should place importance on the three revolution teams and should pool their strength to more vigorously push ahead with the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions.

Enhancing the roles of the working organizations is an important way to develop and expand the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions as the popular movement of society under the guidance of the party. Party organizations should intensify guidance over the working organizations. By doing so, they should make the working organizations actively carry out the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions in conformity with the situations of their organizations. At the same time, proper guidance should be given for the administrative and economic functionaries so that they will link the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions with the rural economic work and will responsibly guarantee material and technological conditions for the attainment of goals.

The three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--are the great banner of socialist and communist construction. Thus, waging the three revolutions vigorously is a fundamental guarantee to achieve the chuche-ization of society and the complete independence of the working people. All three-revolution standard bearers and working people should ceaselessly deepen and develop the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions in accordance with the intent and desire of our party. By doing so, they should make new great progress in waging the three revolutions.

[applause]

The movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions organized and led under the wise leadership of the party and the leader is the movement of a grand march which displays the spirit of the chuche fatherland--Chollima Korea--accelerating the socialist and communist construction and the unyielding will of our people who never succumb to difficulties, never are conceited over their success but ceaselessly advance and struggle for new victory. [applause]

We should turn out in unison in this great popular movement to vigorously wage the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural. This is the noble mission and duty of the three-revolution standard bearers and working people. All three-revolution standard bearers and working people, by turning out in unison in the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions, should make new turn in all areas of ideology, technology, and culture and should bring about great upsurges in socialist construction. The struggle of our people, who are vigorously advancing under the three red flags of the ideological, technological, and cultural revolution, is honorable and rewarding, and only victory and honor await us. [applause]

By firmly rallying around the party Central Committee headed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and by vigorously beating the drums of the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural--let us all more vigorously wage the movement to win the red flag of the three revolutions and accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the cause of the fatherland's reunification. [applause]

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CSO: 4110/031

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ON DPRK'S SOCIALIST SYSTEM

SK250504 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2120 GMT 22 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 23 November special article: "Glorifying the Socialist System Is a Lofty Duty Assigned to the People"]

[Text] The socialist system of our country is the most superior social system in which the party and the state take total responsibility for the life and fate of the people and take care of them. Cherishing deep in the heart the high pride and honor of living in the superior socialist system, we should devote everything to the struggle to defend and glorify this thankful socialist system.

The socialist system is a revolutionary gain, which the communist revolutionaries and people obtained with their blood, and a superior system which gives the popular working masses the genuine reward and happiness of life.

For this reason, the true communist revolutionaries more ardently love their fatherland and socialist system than anyone else and unhesitatingly devote even their lives to the battle to defend and safeguard the socialist system.

Today, the socialist system of our country is being consolidated and developed into a system of society in which it is better to live and which further prospers. Only when all party members and workers defend, safeguard, and endlessly glorify this socialist system can not only they but also their descendants enjoy an independent and creative life to their hearts' content.

The question of defending, safeguarding, and glorifying the socialist system is mainly the matter of defending the socialist system and reservedly displaying its superiority and the matter of initiatively providing and enhancing such factors as affecting the consolidation and development of this system.

It is, above all, important to deeply recognize the superiority of the socialist system of our country in order to defend, safeguard, and endlessly make shine the socialist system.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: We should help the workers to thoroughly recognize the superiority of the socialist system established in

the northern half of our country and, thus, to resolutely struggle for defending it and to make active efforts to consolidate and develop it.

The thought and emotion of trying to defend, safeguard, and glorify the system are fully displayed when we deeply recognize how superior this system is. As the people deeply recognize, in theory and practice, the fact that the socialist system provides an independent and creative happy life for the popular working masses, their revolutionary zeal to defend, safeguard, and make shine this system is growing stronger.

Today, the most superior political, economic, and cultural system has been established in our country, and the popular working masses have become the masters of state power and production means. Political freedom and rights are substantially guaranteed for the popular working masses, including workers and peasants, and their material and cultural life is responsibly taken care of. This is the matchless superiority of the socialist system of our country.

Today, the workers of our country possess suffrage and the right to be elected, regardless of differences in their ages, gender, occupations, and the degree of their property and knowledge, and have freedom of and rights to all types of political activities, including freedom of speech, freedom of press, freedom of assembly, and freedom of demonstration. Also, they enjoy a happy life without having to worry about food, housing, clothing, the education of their children, and medical treatment.

Having groaned without any rights in the past, our people proudly participate in the political activities of the state as the masters of the country. As social assets are further increasing, the life of the people are becoming more affluent and civilized. This is the reality of our socialist fatherland.

Our people feel deep in their hearts that the socialist system of our country, which has been provided by the party and the leader, is a most superior social system in which people's dignity and value are guaranteed at the highest level. This is why our people deem it their greatest pride to live under the superior socialist system and are struggling with the lofty revolutionary zeal to defend and glorify it, devoting their lives.

In safeguarding, defending, and glorifying the socialist system, it is also important to resolutely safeguard and defend the party and the leader and to highly uphold them. The leader and the party of the working class play a decisive role in building the socialist system and in consolidating and developing it.

The socialist system is the fruition of the revolutionary struggle of many stages to achieve the independence of the masses of working people. Apart from the party and the leader, we cannot contemplate the organizational leadership of this struggle and the unity of the socialist system.

The leader [suryong] organizes and leads the work of constantly consolidating and developing the socialist system, even after its establishment, through his creative ideological, theoretical, and practical activities.

Today's strengthened and developed socialist system of our country is a noble result of the great leadership of the respected and beloved leader and the glorious party center. Therefore, the superiority of this socialist system is synonymous with the greatness of the respected and beloved leader and the greatness of our party.

The socialist system of our country is the noble revolutionary gains which have been provided by the protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. The course of establishing the socialist system in our country in the past--when it was a backward colonial and semifeudal society--had to traverse a protracted and arduous road of struggle.

From the first day when he embarked on the road of the revolution, the great leader had a lofty plan to build a paradise on this land, barren of exploitation and repression. Since then, he has brilliantly realized the plan.

Apart from the energetic activity and leadership of the great leader who has devoted his all to establishing a superior chuche-oriented socialist system in our country by leading the people, standing at the head of the most rigorous road of revolution, we cannot think of the fact that our country was liberated from the Japanese imperialists' rule in the past and that since then it has been shining as a prosperous socialist country.

For our people, the fatherland is synonymous with the respected and beloved leader, and the great leader constitutes precisely our socialist fatherland, because it is totally thanks to the respected and beloved leader that they could put an end to the history of miserable national ordeal in the past and are today living under the superior socialist system. That is why, firmly believing in the truth that defending and glorifying the socialist system lies precisely in holding in high esteem and following the great leader, in safeguarding and defending the leader's lofty dignity by all means, and in implementing the line and policies of the party and the leader, our people are infinitely loyal to the party and the leader in accordance with this truth.

In the rigorous periods of the past, our heroic fighters of Wolmi Island and the 10 party members of Nagwon resolutely safeguarded and defended the respected and beloved leader and struggled, devoting their youth and lives to defending the line set forth by the party and the leader. This vividly shows how firm their faith in upholding the party and the leader in order to defend their fatherland and the socialist system was.

Today, when the revolution and construction have advanced far, even though the circumstances and conditions of the revolutionary struggle have changed, the past revolutionary spirit and faith should be more highly displayed in safeguarding, defending, and glorifying our socialist system.

In our country today, a new brilliant chapter has been unfolded on the road of consolidating and developing the socialist system under the leadership of the party and the leader. The dear Comrade Kim Chong-il is now wisely leading the work to further consolidate and develop our socialist system and to fully enhance its superiority through his energetic leadership.

As our party has organized and led the work to effect innovations and progress in all fields--political, economic, and cultural--through bold and broad operations, our socialist fatherland today is enjoying unprecedented prosperity and a brilliant future has been unfolded on its future road.

Through the experiences attained in their new lives, our people have been deeply aware of how today's socialist system in our country has been provided and how it has been infinitely glorified. This is why our people have linked the benevolence of socialist system with the party and why they are filled with the firm determination to infinitely glorify the socialist system by resolutely safeguarding and defending the party.

Another important demand arising in safeguarding, defending, and glorifying the socialist system is also to vigorously accelerate the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

The superiority of the socialist system is precisely the superiority of the socialist political, economic, and cultural systems. The basic factors in consolidating these systems and in enhancing their superiority lie in strengthening the political and ideological unity of the masses of people and their material foundation and in fostering the people to become communistic human beings who have been prepared politically, ideologically, culturally, and technologically.

What all these factors have provided is precisely the three revolutions--ideological, technological, and cultural.

The line of the three revolutions propounded by our party is a most correct guideline which elucidates the genuine road of infinitely glorifying the socialist system. This is why our party members and working people are vigorously pushing ahead with the struggle to carry out the line of the three revolutions propounded by our party to consolidate and develop the socialist system.

The incomparable superiority of the socialist system finds expression in the people's happy life. This means that socialist economic construction occupies a particularly important position in glorifying the socialist system. Therefore, for our party members and working people, thoroughly implementing the economic task set forth by the party constitutes their active contribution to glorifying the socialist system.

Therefore, we should thoroughly implement the party's economic construction line at their revolutionary posts and, at present, should vigorously push ahead with all major construction projects, including the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex.

In safeguarding, defending, and glorifying the socialist system, it is particularly important to lead all members of the society to properly abide by the laws, regulations, and all social order.

The superiority of the socialist system is guaranteed by the laws, regulations, and order of the state. Therefore, it is very important to lead the

people to abide by the laws and order to defend the socialist system and to enhance its superiority. This is why, today, our party has stressed the need to establish law-abiding spirit among the people.

By highly ' playing the spirit of thoroughly abiding by all laws and order of the state a. any place, we should more firmly deepen the power of our republic and fully demonstrate the superiority of the socialist system.

As all of our people are vigorously struggling to more firmly deepen our socialist system by firmly rallying around the party and the leader, our fatherland will be infinitely prosperous as the socialist country of chuche.

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CSO: 4110/033

N.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

KIM IL-SONG, KIM CHONG-IL AT UNIVERSITY'S ANNIVERSARY MEETING

SK201005 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Text] Together with the leading cadres of the party and the government, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song congratulated the faculty members and students of Kim Il-song University and posed for a photograph with them on the 40th anniversary of the founding of this university. Along with Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, met with the faculty members and students of Kim Il-song University, who greeted the 40th anniversary of the founding of this university, and posed for a photograph with them.

When the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song appeared at the site of function, stormy cheers of "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!" erupted. The meeting hall seethed with the feelings of endless thanks, reverence, and admiration for the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who founded, strengthened, and developed the university into the supreme sanctuary of science and who has always led our people along the single road of victory by taking the lead in revolution and construction.

A fragrant bouquet was presented to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, conveying the feelings of respect and admiration for him from all the faculty members and students of the university and from the people throughout the country. Beaming and waiving his hands, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song returned a salute from the faculty members of the university, including old professors and doctors, who have faithfully traversed the road of revolution over the past 40 years by following the party.

Present at the function were comrades Pak Song-chol, Yim Chun-chu, Yi Chong-ok, So Chol, Kim Yong-nam, Ho Tam, Yon Hyong-muk, Kim Hwan, O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Kye Ung-tae, Chon Pyong-ho, Hong Song-nam, Hong Si-hak, Kim Pok-nim, Choe Kwang, Chong Chun-ki, Hyon Mu-kwang, Kang Hui-won, candidate members of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, Pak Nam-ki, and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the party Central Committee; and Comrade Kim Chang-chu, vice premier of the Administration Council.

Together with the leading cadres of the party and the government, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song congratulated all the faculty members and students of the university on attaining brilliant success in fostering the people's cadres over the past 40 years by upholding our party's chuche-type education policy. He then posed before a camera with them. Entertaining feelings of honor to pose before a camera, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in high esteem, the faculty members and students of the university are firmly determined to develop education and science work to a new, higher stage to meet the requirements of the situation in which the work of imbuing society with the chuche idea has developed.

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CSO: 4110/030

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN CARRIES ARTICLE ON REMOLDING MAN

SK241102 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Nov (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 40th anniversary of the initiation of the general ideological mobilization movement for building the country by the great leader President Kim Il-song after liberation.

The article says this movement initiated by him after liberation was a great revolutionary torch of the ideological revolution, work for the remoulding of man.

The past 40 years of the cause of human remoulding that started with the general ideological mobilization movement for building the country are shining as a glorious history that has witnessed the remarkable successes and rich experience gained in the field of man remoulding with the brilliant inheritance and embodiment of President Kim Il-song's idea and theory on communistic remoulding of man under the leadership of our party, it notes, and goes on:

The wise leadership of our party in making the work for communistic remoulding of man victorious lies, above all, in the fact that it sets man's remoulding as one of the fundamental problems in the revolution and construction and saw to it that this work was placed definitely ahead of other work.

It also finds manifestation in the fact that our party correctly expounded the content and goal of this work in keeping with every stage and requirements of the developing revolution.

Our party set forth a policy of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole of society in the period after the establishment of socialist system and has led the energetic drive to carry it through. This policy serves as a might weapon in overcoming wrong ideological tendencies that may be discovered among people as the revolution advances and in educating and remoulding people as communistic human beings.

Accomplishing the work for communistic remoulding of man means to prepare all members of society as multilaterally developed true people who are possessed of ideological and spiritual traits and qualities proper to those in communist society. This work has come to develop onto a new higher stage after our party

put forth the slogan of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

In advancing the policy of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea dear Comrade Kim Chong-il gave allround answers to all theoretical and practical questions arising in the work for rearing men of communist type from the ideological and spiritual traits of a chuche-type communist revolutionary to his mode of activity.

The integral systematization of the theory on the general goal of the work for communistic remoulding of man and the law of its accomplishment is a great contribution of our party to the accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism.

Now this work is going on briskly among the party members and working people in our country in accordance with the correct guideline laid down by the party. Education in the party's monolithic ideology and education in loyalty have become the part and parcel of the party's ideological work, and education in party's policies, revolutionary traditions and socialist patriotism and other ideological education are conducted in close combination with revolutionary practice, with the result that everybody is equipping themselves well with the high spiritual outlook and qualities of a communist revolutionary.

The wise leadership of our party is also manifested in the fact that this work is being definitely turned into a work of the people themselves.

Noting that enormous successes have been achieved in the work for remoulding man's ideology under the leadership of our party, the article stresses:

The fact that the entire people, firmly rallied around the party and the leader in one ideology and purpose, are vigorously advancing toward the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause, helping and leading each other along under the communist slogan "one for all and all for one!", clearly shows what a high level the work for communist remoulding of man has reached under the leadership of the party.

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CSO: 4100/060

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN LAUDS ANNIVERSARY OF KIM IL-SONG ARTICLE

SK251024 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 25 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Nov (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song convened a meeting of military and political cadres of the Korean people's revolutionary army in Nanpaizi, Mengjiang County, on 25 November, 1938, during the anti-Japanese armed struggle and published the historical work "Let us break through the difficulties and continue to advance the revolution" which clearly indicated ways for bringing the Korean revolution to a continued upswing.

NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article entitled "militant banner that led the Korean revolution to a continued upswing" to the 48th anniversary of the publication of this historical work of Comrade Kim Il-song.

In face of the then situation when the Korean people were subjected to a more miserable lot and the Korean revolution was undergoing great ordeals, he in the work put forth a wise policy of actively tiding over the difficulties of the revolution and bringing the Korean revolution to an uninterrupted upswing, the article notes, and says:

In the work he, to begin with, gave an analysis of the adventurist essence of the military operations conducted by the leftist opportunists and their grave consequences, and expounded the fundamental ways to bring the Korean revolution to a continued upswing in the light of the prevailing situation.

He stressed, above all, the need for the Korean communists to firmly maintain an independent stand in the revolutionary struggle.

The independent stand is a fundamental stand which should be adhered to in the revolution and construction. Only when one firmly maintains an independent stand can he shape a revolutionary line and policy suited to the specific conditions of his country, firmly believing in the strength of his own and his people, and fight it out for the revolution of his country in any adversity. Only when he carries on the revolution with such unflinching views and stand can he successfully make the revolution of his country and actively contribute to the world revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that in order to bring the Korean revolution to a continued upswing, it was important to have a correct judgment of the situation.

In the work he also set forth a new strategic and tactical policy for bridging over the prevailing difficulties and bringing the Korean revolution to an uninterrupted upswing.

He set forth the fighting policy of advancing KPRA units to the border areas around Mt Paekdu and organizing and launching more brisk military and political activities in the broad area.

In the last part of his work he clarified ways to successfully fulfill the revolutionary tasks and stressed that all the commanding personnel and guerrillas should give full play to the indomitable revolutionary spirit, firmly ensure unity and cohesion of their ranks based on revolutionary comradeship and boldly fight the Japanese imperialists, united with the people in one body.

"Let us break through the difficulties and continue to advance the revolution," the historical work published by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Nanpaizi meeting, was an immortal militant banner that opened up the occasion of a turn in leading the Korean revolution to an uninterrupted development on the basis of the chuche idea.

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CSO: 4100/060

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR DECEMBER 1985

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during December 1985:

[Text] On 2 December 1985, at the upper center and right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Give More Substantial Party Guidance to Economic Work." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 240, 13 December 1985, pp D 9-12: "NODONG SINMUN On Party Guidance of Economic Work."]

On 4 December 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Make A Great Effort In Non-ferrous Metal Ore Production." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on making a great effort in non-ferrous metal ore production; exhorts all to bring about an epochal advance in extracting the large amount of mineral deposits especially in the Komdok and Yanggang Province areas to expedite economic development of the country; emphasizes that non-ferrous metals production is an important link in the overall plan of the party for making the party's economic construction operations be realized and instilling in the workers an understanding of the importance of the non-ferrous metals industry in the overall economic development of the country; calls for political work to be performed so that functionaries in the mining sector and in local party and administrative economic organizations will look after the welfare of those non-ferrous metals miners who are waging a difficult struggle with nature; calls for a greater effort to be made to provide the mines with the materials and equipment they need with special emphasis on the Komdok Mining Complex on a priority basis.

On 7 December 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Expedite Next Year's Production Preparations." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on the necessity for preparing for production just as one prepares to win a battle with the enemy; cites the example of the Taean Heavy Machinery Complex which is now engaged in preparing designs for production in the first quarter of next year, overhauling and repairing their equipment and laying in a supply of materials and spare parts; calls for effectively utilizing the zeal of the working class through thoroughgoing production organization and for the guidance personnel to go out to the work sites to ascertain the actual situation rather than surveying the status from their desks fronts; calls for all coal and ore mines to throw themselves more forcefully into the year and production battle and for the railroad sector to

mobilize and utilize the existing railroad facilities to the maximum; exhorts the party members and workers to work to accomplish all their assignments in preparation for next year's production.

On 9 December 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Perform New Year's Farming Preparations Well." The editorial notes that, as stated by Kim Il-song, farming preparations are the first step toward a bumper harvest; cites the example of the Mangyongdae Cooperative Farm in Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang, which exceeded their grain production quota this year and which is presently engaged in substantial farm preparations; calls for humus and organic fertilizer production, seedbed arrangement and cold frame seedbed preparations to be started at once without falling into the temptation to put off such work thinking that there is still a lot of time left; calls for heightening the role of the rural party organizations in farming preparations which requires explaining the party's requirements to the farming masses to perform next year's farming preparations well so that a new upswing in agricultural production will be effected next year.

On 11 December 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Make an Effort in Railroad Rolling Stock Production." The editorial notes that production is tantamount to transportation and the question of railroad transportation greatly hinges on whether or not rolling stock is produced for a railroad depends on rolling stock to operate; calls for further expansion and modernization of rolling stock production bases and indicates the role the ministry of railways and the state planning committee play in rolling stock production; notes the heavy burden of rolling stock production shouldered by the 4 June Rolling Stock Factory and the Kim Chong-tae Electric Locomotive Factory and calls for the functionaries and workers at the 6 July Railroad Factory to place paramount emphasis on production of car wheels for freight cars and locomotives; calls upon party organizations at all levels within the transportation committee to continue to perform political propaganda and economic agitation among the producing masses and thereby bring about innovations in rolling stock production bases.

On 13 December 1985, at the left center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Much More Raw Materials and Fuel to the Metallurgy Factories." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on provisions of raw materials as the most important element in normalizing production in industry; states that the metallurgy industry is the pillar of a self-sufficient economy; calls upon all party members and workers to participate in scrap iron collection campaigns and collect scrap iron, metal filings and scrapped machinery under the direction of the appropriate sectors and thereby normalize production in the metallurgy factories and bring about a new upswing in iron and steel production.

On 14 December 15 5, at the upper left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The Development of Reality and the Raising of the Level of Functionaries." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 242, 17 December 1985, pp D 5-8: "NODONG SINMUN On Raising Functionaries' Ability."]

On 16 December 1985, at the upper left three-quarters of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Demands of the Taean Work System." The editorial notes the 24th anniversary of Kim Il-song's organizing the Taean Work System and the necessity for implementing this system in order to expedite socialist economic construction, raise the living standard and demonstrate the superiority of the country's socialist system; emphasizes that the workers are the masters of production in a socialist society and thereby need to implement the Taean Work System in order to perform economic management according to scientific and rational principles; states that provision of collective guidance of party committees is an important requirement of the Taean Work System in as much as party committees are the supreme guidance organs in factories and enterprises; emphasizes that materials provision, cooperative production and transportation organization are important work which clearly demonstrate the superiority of the Taean System for scientifically and rationally managing the economy; calls upon all party members and workers to be clearly familiar with the basic spirit and demands of the Taean Work System and thoroughly embody it in managing the economy.

On 18 December 1985, at the middle left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Firmly Give Precedence to Excavation and Strippage." The editorial notes the necessity making a considerable effort in excavation and strippage for extracting coal and ore; states that the production process of the extraction industrial sector is divided into such areas as survey of natural resources, excavation, coal and ore extraction, transportation, ore and coal dressing, etc.; cites the example of the 8 November ore mine which has assured extraction of ore for over 10 years into the future by proper planning and organization of mine shafts with their accompanying networks of facilities; calls for placing priority on excavation and strippage not only for today but for the future as well; notes the party policy on placing excavation and strippage ahead of production and allocation of excavation and the forces of production, labor, machinery, materials and funds as a five to five ratio; emphasizes the role the party organizations at the 8 November ore mine played in opening up firm prospects for ore production and exhorts all party organizations in coal and ore mines to see to it that the party requirement to give precedence to excavation and strippage is steadfastly implemented.

On 21 December 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Perform Heat Management Work Well." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on heat and electric power management being one of the most important works in economic management; emphasizes the need for good heat management to conserve coal and electric power and heightening the responsibility of heat management workers; calls for conservation of even small quantities of coal and power and avoiding wastage of state property; urges everyone to participate in heat management work since there is no place which does not use heat; exhorts the functionaries in party organizations at all levels to go among the masses and explain the importance of heat management and thereby bring about a new transformation in heat management work.

On 23 December 1985, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Organize and Direct the Winter Fishing Battle Well." The editorial notes that schools of fish are swarming in the fishing grounds of the east coast in unprecedented numbers and over 15,000 tons of fish were caught since the middle of this month; cites the example of the functionaries at the Yanghwa Fisheries Projects Office who achieved a catch of 2,500-3,000 tons of fish per day through battle organization and planning in accordance with fishing conditions; mentions that due to the influences of the cold front, fish appeared somewhat later off the east coast this year but the fishing conditions are excellent and all fishing vessels should be sent out steadily including 3,750 ton large stern trawlers, medium trawlers and small all purpose vessels; mentions the fishermen of the "Ogasan" and "Chongbangsan" fishing vessels which increased haulings 2-3 times per day more than the beginning of the month and caught over 80 tons per haul amounting to over 500 tons per day; calls for the functionaries in fisheries cooperatives to set up contacts ahead of time for sending all large and small fishing vessels out to see fully equipped, processing and transporting the fish to the nearest port; urges the functionaries to put the independent accounting system clearly into effect, calculates base cost accurately and give guidance and assistance with manpower and materials to catch and process much more fish.

On 25 December 1985, at the top half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Perform Work With the Masses Well." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on party organizations thoroughly implementing the party's mass line and strongly binding the masses at all levels and strata in the fold of the party; stresses that party work is working with people entailing working in unison with the masses, cadre and party members; states that the mass line is the basic principle of party activity which embodies the chuche ideology and the basic requirement for strengthening the party; mentions that the party has achieved great success in the struggle to implement the party's mass line and the importance of the functionaries in party organizations thoroughly implementing the mass line by working with the masses; quotes a famous line by Kim Il-song during the anti-Japanese armed struggle, "As a fish cannot live out of water, neither can a guerrilla band live outside the people"; concludes that the party is a party of struggle and the headquarters of revolution which arouses the masses to accomplish revolution and construction.

On 27 December 1985, at the top of page 2, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Highly Display the Excellence of Socialist Law Abiding Life." The editorial notes the 13th anniversary of the "DPRK Socialist Constitution"; quotes the following from Kim Chong-il's "On Intensifying Socialist Law Abiding Life", "We must continue to intensify the struggle to establish a revolutionary law abiding atmosphere, and have all social elements properly abide by socialist law abiding life"; notes that the scale of the national economy has grown to an unprecedented size that the intertwining of production elements has grown complex thereby requiring thorough respect for law and order in economic management by all units in all sectors of the national economy; calls for national executive organs to firmly establish legal explanatory personnel in organizations and factories and to explain the legal norms and regulations to the masses; notes that when party members and workers thoroughly respect legal norms such as the socialist constitution in accordance with the will of the party, the might of the country's state socialist system would be more firmly entrenched and endless upswings effected in socialist construction.

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR APRIL-MAY 1986

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during April-May 1986

On 1 April 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Expedite Construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on positively struggling to conquer the chemical and cloth summits; notes that the battle has already begun to begin construction of the Sunchon Vinalon complex and to create a construction speed from the outset according to the will of the party; calls for the functionaries and workers to accomplish all the tasks the party assigned to them for proceeding with the first stage of the construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex quickly; calls for an effort to utilize manpower, equipment and materials effectively and to take advantage of the high spirit among the workers and helpers at the construction site; states that rear services work is tantamount to political work and the functionaries in local party and executive organizations must turn their profound attention to logistics and further create a shining memorial to posterity; urges all functionaries, workers and helpers to display a high revolutionary zeal and wisdom and bring about praiseworthy victory in building a large vinalon production base.

On 2 April 1986, at the middle of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Further Intensify Indoctrination in the Fatherland." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il's work, "On Further Improving and Strengthening Party Ideology Work," "party organizations must indoctrinate the people to ardently love the socialist fatherland with a high national pride and revolutionary satisfaction of living in the socialist fatherland of chuche which the great leader established and devotedly strive for its prosperous development"; notes the 40 years which have passed since fatherland liberation and the role of the new generations in building the country of the future; notes the role of such art films as "Wolmido" for indoctrinating the youth; calls upon all party organizations and functionaries to intensify indoctrination of the youth in the fatherland and calls for all party members and youth to cherish a love for the fatherland and devote everything to bring about the prosperity and affluence of the ch'che fatherland.

On 4 April 1986, at the middle of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Deep Friendship Between Korea and Yugoslavia." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 065, 4 April 1986, pp D6-8: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial Lauds DPRK-SFRY Relations."]

On 5 April 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Generalize the Experience of Maengsan County." The editorial notes that Kim Il-song praised the Maengsan county party committee for the progress it made in beautifying the country and raising the living standard and the glorious party center took concrete steps for city/country party committees to emulate Maengsan County; recounts the Projects Maengsan county undertook such as making rock embankments along the numerous streams, developing local industry using local raw materials, etc.; quotes Kim Chong-il's "Position and Role of the County in Socialist Construction," concerning eliminating the discrepancy between the city and countryside and the class differences between the working class and the peasants; emphasizes the need for developing local industry for production of consumer goods of good quality; calls upon all city and county party committees to generalize the experience of the Maengsan County party committee in shouldering responsibility for 1/200th of the country, beautify their county within the shortest period and render a large contribution to the party's plan for enhancing the living standard of their populace.

On 7 April 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Continue to Make an Effort To Develop Railroad Transportation." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song's New Year Address on putting a foremost effort into developing key industries and railroad transportation while actively furthering the struggle to realize the 10 long range goals; states that coal and ore mines are producing a lot more coal and ore and chemical fertilizer factories are making a lot of fertilizer which must be transported to the iron and steel mills and farms and farm materials and construction materials must be transported to the countryside and Taechon power plant construction site; calls for the northern area railroad line construction workers to solidify the successes already achieved and wage a blitzkrieg to complete the remaining construction; notes the importance of adherence to railroad transportation regulations since rules are life for the railroads; calls upon all units and party organizations in all sectors of the national economy to strive to have the economic guidance functionaries and workers follow the will of the party and make an effort to develop transportation and bring about a great upswing in production and construction.

On 11 April 1986, at the middle of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Thoroughly Materialize the Environmental Protection Law." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, no 072, 15 April 1986, pp D 1-4: "NODONG SINMUN On Environmental Protection Law."]

On 12 April 1986, at the middle of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Successfully Execute the State Budget For This Year." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY Report, Vol IV, No 071, 14 April 1986, pp D 15-18: "NODONG SINMUN Implementation of State Budget."]

On 15 April 1986, the paper carried a full page editorial on page 1 entitled, "The prospects are Infinitely Bright For the Korean Revolution Advancing Under the Leadership of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song." The editorial notes the celebration today of Kim Il-song's birthday, which is the highest festival

of the nation, when the revolution is making even greater strides under his leadership midway in the eighties; states that the history of the Korean revolution is closely connected with the revolutionary activities of Kim Il-song and it is on the march to ultimate victory; discusses at length the founding of the party and solidification of the party rank and file; quotes Kim Chong-il on the need not only for present but for future generations to adopt Kim Il-song's ideology and theory as the party's eternal guidance ideology and theory, firmly adhere to his revolutionary exploits, struggle experiences, revolutionary working methodology and populist working habits and brilliantly inherit and carry on the revolutionary cause of chuché; emphasizes that Kim Il-song's revolutionary activities in building a new society, socialism and communism are the bulwark for strengthening and developing the party and gaining victory for the revolution and that the party center has performed meritoriously in adhering to these exploits and in inheriting and carrying the cause of revolution to completion; calls for implementing the decisions of the 11th plenum of the sixth party central committee on rapidly developing key industries and railroad transportation and achieving a transformation in expediting the farming battle this year.

On 19 April 1986, at the middle of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The Aspirations for Independence, Democracy, and Reunification Will Be Realized Without Fail." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 079, 24 April 1986, pp D 5-8: "Anniversary of 19 Apr Uprising in South Noted."]

On 22 April 1986, at the middle left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Continue to Expand Coal Production Successes." The editorial notes that all sectors of the national economy are not bringing about a new production upswing in accordance with Kim Il-song's New Year Address and the decisions of the 11th plenum of the sixth party central committee and coal is in great demand everywhere thereby requiring a continued effort to expand coal production successes; calls upon functionaries and workers in the coal mining sector to recognize the important role they play in national economic development and understand that mining even one ton of coal contributes to developing the country's affluence; calls for guidance functionaries to go to the mine pits and carry out their guidance roles like the commanders of guerrilla bands; emphasizes the role of logistics in seeing to it that the coal mines have the necessary equipment delivered on time; stresses that increasing coal production is an important assurance for endless upswings in socialist economic construction.

On 23 April 1986, at the upper right and center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Vigorously Expedite Second Stage Construction of the Kimchaek Iron Works." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on decisively increasing the iron and steel production capacity by remodeling present and building new metals factories; notes that Kim Il-song recently issued instructions on expediting all construction objectives simultaneously for the second stage of the Kimchaek Iron Works and that forces must be appropriately dispatched and construction projects properly assigned; emphasizes the role provision of supplies plays in accomplishing construction projects;

states that construction of the second stage of the Kimchaek Iron Works will become another monumental creation arising in the age of the workers party; calls for all construction workers and helpers to muster their strength and wisdom to complete the construction and bring about a new transformation in socialist economic construction by completing their construction objectives ahead of schedule.

On 25 April 1986, at the upper half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The KPA Is Our Party's Revolutionary Armed Forces Which Firmly Defend the Revolutionary Cause." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 080, 25 April 1986, pp D 16-19: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial."]

On 28 April 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Strongly Establish Domestic Animal Feed Bases and Further Increase Animal Husbandry Production." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on establishing feed bases as the most important task in developing animal husbandry; notes that it is important to establish non-grain feed bases to provide ample feed resources for domestic animals in accordance with the age-old party slogan on changing grass into meat and that many feed bases have been created by using vacant land to grow feed and by planting feed crops prior or subsequent to main crops; calls for continuation of this program by creating overcup oak and hazelnut groves, growing millet, sprouts, turnips, etc. to produce feed wherever possible and establish many non-grain feed bases; calls upon the scientists and technicians in the animal husbandry sector to develop feed crop and feed legume planting procedures to increase the yield considerably; urges local party organizations and party organizations in the agricultural sector to launch bolding into establishing domestic animal feed bases and check up on their status frequently; exhorts all to more boldly establish domestic animal feed bases and thereby achieve a new breakthrough in animal husbandry production.

On 30 April 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Expedite and Quickly Complete Northern Area Railroad Construction." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on building more new railroads, placing two-way lines and sidetracks at busy stations and placing new spurs to further develop the country's railroad network; notes that construction of the northern area railroad is one of the vast projects for remaking nature; calls for the appropriate units to see to it that appropriate living conditions are provided to the railroad construction workers and that the materials are delivered on time; cites the need for establishing construction quotas by stage and by day for construction units such as the Pyongyang city and Kaesong city youth shock brigades and the Chongjin railroad construction brigade; urges railroad construction enterprises to calculate accurately the materials needed and wage a speed battle to provide them on time; exhorts all functionaries and construction workers to save time and work as in combat to bring about a collective innovation at each work site.

On 1 May 1986, at the top half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Wave Higher the Banner of International Solidarity in

Accomplishing the Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause." The editorial notes that today is celebrated by the working classes throughout the world and quotes Kim Chong-il's work, "Let Us Go Forth Holding Aloft the Banner of Marxism-Lenism and the Chuche Idea," on solidarity being the most powerful weapon of the working class which is needed in the struggle against international capitalism; discusses at length the struggle of the working class against exploitation throughout the world; notes that prevention of war and defense of peace are the serious needs of the era which can be realized only through a joint struggle of the people and the working class; criticizes the U.S. imperialists for their pretense of "Protection of Interests" and "Maintenance of Security" as excuses to introduce armed forces and weapons as "cooperation" and "defense"; calls for support of the struggles of the working class and oppressed peoples of other countries for independence against imperialism; concludes with assurance that the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause will eventually be victorious.

On 5 May 1986, at the top half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Bring About the Reunification and Prosperity of the Fatherland With the United Efforts of the Nation." The editorial commemorates the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Fatherland Liberation Association during Japanese rule; recounts major accomplishments during this period including the "Fatherland Liberation Association 10 Point Program"; points out that all Korean compatriots in the North and South and overseas are crossing all barriers of party factions, ideology and social system to unite against the "two Koreas" scheme of U.S. imperialism and the South Korean puppet clique and are joining together in the national reunification front; concludes with confidence that the unified strength of the nation which inherits the sublime concept of the Fatherland Liberation Association cannot be prevented.

On 8 May 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Actively Help the Construction of the Taechon Power Station." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on helping construction of the Taechon Power Station with a campaign of the entire party, whole state and entire populace; notes that the Taechon Power Station is the largest hydroelectric power plant in the country being built with indigenous designs, manpower and technology; emphasizes that aiding the construction of the Taechon Power Station is a work that cannot be left to someone else, but must be performed in accordance with party plans requiring main and support dams; calls for timely provision of cement, equipment and steel to the construction sites; calls for provision of living conditions for the construction workers at the construction site; calls upon all units in every sector, particularly party organizations and economic administration committees in North Pyongan and Chagang Provinces to provide dormitories and facilities for the convenience of the soldiers and construction workers at the construction site of the Taechon Power Station and to see to it that transportation facilities are made available for this construction project; calls for all to work together to complete this construction project ahead of schedule.

On 10 May 1986, at the upper left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Properly Support Economic Work Through the Party." [Text

published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 095, 16 May 1986, pp D 7-9: "Party Role in Supporting Economic Work Explained.")

On 15 May 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Accomplish Good Quality Rice Seedling Transplanting In Due Season." The editorial quotes the party slogan, "In the Spirit of the Chongsan-ri People!" and Kim Il-song's words on timely performance of transplanting, and weeding; calls for concentration of manpower and machinery for transplanting and rapidly expediting all the ensuing farm chores; calls upon all the functionaries in the agricultural sector and agricultural mechanized warriors to perform preventive maintenance on tractors and transplanters on a normal basis and for proper preparation of soil and transplanting operations in accordance with chuche farming methods; calls upon party organizations and functionaries to mobilize all propaganda and agitation media to perform political work to heighten the zeal and moral of the farm workers; calls for all to go forth to participate in the transplanting battle and open the door to a new bumper crop.

On 16 May 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Catch a Lot of Sardines." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il on further developing the fisheries to raise the living standard and as a good way to solve the question of side dishes for the people; quotes the proverb that starting is half the story and encourages all guidance functionaries in the fisheries sector to mobilize and put into use all the scientific facilities at their disposal to survey the school of sardines and prepare for a good sardine catch; calls upon all provincial, municipal and country economic administration organizations and functionaries to heighten their sense of responsibility and roles and map out economic organization for supplying sardines to the people in season; exhorts all functionaries and workers in the fisheries sector to add luster to themselves as victors in this year's sardine fishing battle.

On 17 May 1986, at the upper center and right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "May the Party Organizations Perform Work With Scientists and Technicians Well." The editorial notes that scientists and technicians bear the responsibility of contributing to the party and revolution through their skills as unsung heroes and meritorious workers; cites the experience of the Nagwon Machinery Complex which boldly gave assignments to technicians to the extent that they were able to solve every problem they encountered; calls upon party functionaries to bear responsibility for technical innovation of the scientists and technicians and arouse their confidence and bravery to bring every work, once begun, to completion; calls upon party organizations, scientists and technicians to keep in mind the will of the party and perform their work well with scientists and technicians and thereby bring about a new transformation in accomplishing the technical revolution.

On 18 May 1986, at the top half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The South Korean People's Anti-U.S., Antifascist Struggle Will Triumph Without Fail." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 097, 20 May 1986, pp D 10-14: "NODONG SINMUN On Kwangju Uprising Anniversary."]

On 19 May 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The Entire Party Should Study." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, No 098, 21 May 1986, pp 4-7: "NODONG SINMUN On Importance of Study for Party."]

On 21 May 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "May the Functionaries Responsibly Organize and Direct Economic Construction." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on all guidance functionaries organizing and directing socialist construction and taking the lead in overcoming all obstacles; notes the various large-scale construction projects which the party has instigated such as the Taechon Power Station, Sunchon Vinalon Complex, Namp'o Lockgate and reclamation of 300,000 chongbo of tidal-land; calls upon the economic administration guidance personnel to maintain the attitude of masters in organizing and directing the work to accomplish party policy; calls for all guidance functionaries to organize and perform all work with the attitude of masters and thereby bring about endless upswings in socialist economic construction.

On 22 May 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Vigorously Carry Out the Campaign to Seek Out Materials Reserves According to the Appeal of Kimchaek Iron Works." The editorial notes that the working class at the Kimchaek Iron Works recently resolved to exceed their national economic plan while receiving a minimal amount of raw and processed materials from the state and appealed to all factories and enterprises nationwide to participate actively in this campaign and that Kim Il-song praised them for their resolve; states that numerous factories and enterprises are responding to this appeal; emphasizes that mobilizing internal reserves, conservation and increased production is the consistent party line and that the recent party call to carry out a campaign to find raw and processed material reserves is of tremendous significance in mobilizing and utilizing latent production forces of the country to the maximum and normalizing production at a high level; quotes Kim Il-song on avoiding waste and striving to produce more with the resources one has on hand; cites the important role played by organizational action in seeking out material reserves; calls for all party organizations and three revolutions teams to expedite mobilization of reserves among the production workers and organize and draw the masses to active participation in this campaign, emulate the workers at the Kimchaek Iron Works and bring about a new upswing in production and construction through the campaign to find material reserves.

On 24 May 1986, at the upper left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Intensify Indoctrination in Party Policy." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il on vigorously performing party ideological work as a basis for being armed with the leader's revolutionary ideology and party policy; states that party ideological work is for the purpose of rearing all functionaries, party members and workers as zealous communists and organizing and mobilizing them to implement the party line and policy; calls for imbuing the party members and workers with a strong revolutionary world outlook and a deeper realization of revolution and construction under the leadership of the party; emphasizes indoctrination in the revolutionary history of the party;

calls for all party organizations to concentrate their firepower on carrying out the tasks assigned to them by the party and to follow the slogan, "May the Whole Party Study!", in carrying out study programs on socialist and communist construction such as Kim Il-song's "Thesis On Our Country's Socialist Rural Question" and "Thesis On Socialist Education"; calls upon all levels of party organizations to uphold the will of the party, vigorously perform indoctrination in party policy and thereby firmly set up the party's unitary ideological system, further strengthen the revolutionary ranks and bring about an upswing in socialist construction.

On 25 May 1986, at the upper center and right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Journey of Glory Travelled by the Chongnyon." The editorial notes that this is the 31st anniversary of the organization of the General Association of Koreans Residing in Japan, (GAKRJ), under the leadership of Kim Il-song; extends warm congratulations to the more than 700,000 Korean residents in Japan on their anniversary; quotes Kim Il-song on the role of the GAKRJ; cites the policies of the GAKRJ against the "two Koreas" policy of the splittists and in support of the south Koreans in their struggle for the peaceful, independent reunification of the fatherland; recounts some of the victorious history of the GAKRJ and their present struggle to unify Korea in accordance with Kim Il-song's program for reunification; notes that the road ahead is very bright for the GAKRJ and all the Korean residents in Japan who are holding the sun of the nation, the respected and beloved leader, Comrad Kim Il-song, in high esteem and following the guidance of the beloved Kim Chong-il with the flag of the chuche idea flying high.

On 26 May 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Continue to Expedite Chemical Fertilizer Production Vigorously." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il on the need to conduction Vigorously." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il on the need to conduct periodic maintenance on and operate fertilizer factories at full capacity to produce various kinds of high efficiency fertilizer for the crops; notes that this is the time when rice seedling transplanting is in full swing on the cooperative plains "with the vigor of the Chongsan-ri people"; calls for all functionaries and workers in the chemical fertilizer production sector to uphold Kim Il-song's instruction and the party requirements and operate fertilizer production equipment at full capacity and produce more fertilizer such as nitrogen, phosphorus and phosphate fertilizers geared to the specific needs of soils; calls for consolidated innovations in allied fields in order to assure proper production and delivery of fertilizer to the fields; calls for raising up the role of the provision sector, such the electric power and railroad transportation sectors; calls upon all units, party organizations and three revolutions teams in allied sectors to direct manpower and economic organization and see to it that the fertilizer producers have a high sense of responsibility and the attitude of masters in equipment management work, thoroughly adhering to standard manufactory procedure and thereby bring about a new upswing in chemical fertilizer production.

On 27 May 1986, at the lower left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Plan and Organize the Supply Work in Accordance with the

Enhanced Zeal of the Masses." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 104, 30 May 1986, pp D 12-14: "MODONG SINMUN Stresses Supply Work Organization."]

On 28 May 1986, at the upper left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Further Entrench Indoctrination in the Chuche Idea." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il's "On Further Improving and Intensifying Party Ideological Work" concerning the need for all functionaries and workers to be thoroughly familiar with the logic and guiding principles of the chuche idea so that they can solve all problems arising in revolution and construction in accordance with the requirements of revolution and the situation of the country; notes that party ideological work is for the purpose of strongly outfitting all party members and workers as communist revolutionaries in the chuche mold and having the popular masses maintain their position and role as masters of revolution and construction; calls for deep study of Kim Chong-il's thesis, "On the Chuche Idea" and maintaining the advances achieved in the seventies and eighties; emphasizes that the chuche idea is the great work which Kim Il-song has accomplished and to which all must adhere to accomplish the sacred feat of the Korean revolution.

On 31 May 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Positively Incorporate Scientific and Technological Successes in Production." The editorial states that one of the main tasks which lies ahead in upholding Kim Il-song's New Year Address and the instructions he gave at the 11th plenum of the sixth party central committee is expediting the technological revolution by incorporating into the production process the scientific and technological successes gained; quotes Kim Il-song on scientific and technological developmental planning and incorporating technical advances in the production process; calls for the functionaries to adopt the correct viewpoint on incorporating new technology and linking production provision and technical innovation work by incorporating scientific and technological successes in production; calls for mobilization of internal reserves as one of the projects for incorporating scientific and technological successes in production; exhorts all party organizations and three revolutions teams in all sectors of the national economy to expedite incorporation of scientific and technological successes in the production process by organizing and mobilizing the workers for this work and thereby bring about a new transformation in achieving the technical revolution.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

MORE RAPID DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL ECONOMY URGED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 22 Sep 86 p 3

[Text] Today, one of the methods by which the people's material and cultural lives can be enhanced one step further is by developing the local economy faster.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member and secretary of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, has stated as follows.

"The problem of satisfying the material demands of military personnel can also be solved by comprehensively developing the military economy." ("Status and Role of the Military in Building a Socialist Country"--a separate volume page 14)

Developing a fast-paced local economy is important in order to better satisfy the people's varied consumer demands.

Human life requires a variety of consumer goods and the demand therefore will increase both in quantity and quality as living standards improve. In a socialist society, the residents' various and ever-increasing demand for consumer goods can be harmoniously satisfied by simultaneously developing a large-scale central industry and a local economy.

To develop the local economy is particularly important in the circumstances where the locality, especially the county, is becoming an independent living unit.

Province, city and county are independent living units, and in particular the county is a comprehensive one. Development of the local economy can be achieved with the county as the unit. The development of the agricultural economy is also directed by the county. The local budget system, which is a unique socialist budget system of the party, is also executed with province, city and county as the units. Therefore, in order to quickly enhance the living standard of the local people, the effective use of natural economic conditions in each area and comprehensive economic development are required for the continuous increases in local income, thus providing a foundation for the application of national assistance to the local economy.

The party has for a long time been making efforts and plans for comprehensive local economic development. As a result, today's county has been maintaining itself as a strong base for the local economy and playing a strong role in enhancing the peoples' living standard. Changsong County and Maengsan County's experiences are living proof that if the county achieves comprehensive economic development and has sound economic management, there are unlimited possibilities for improvement of the material and cultural living standard of its people.

Development of the local economy means enhancement of the peoples' living standard by mobilizing and utilizing the abundance of latent local productivity to the fullest possible extent.

In order to make rapid progress in overall production, there should be a guarantee of maximum mobilization and utilization of latent productivity in all areas of the nation, and a guarantee of balanced development among different sectors and regions and between central and local areas. Development of the local economy permits rapid production of consumer goods without additional national expenditure of labor force, compensation or means. It fully utilizes and mobilizes local resource material, idle labor and idle resources.

Local areas have advantageous conditions to achieve epoch-making increases in the production of peoples' consumer goods.

With the unique directives of the party to make a simultaneous improvement of large-scale central industry and small- and medium-scale local industry, there is an average of 18 or more local industrial plants in each county, and their latent productivity is enormous. Also there is an abundance of various raw material sources within easy access.

In mountainous areas, there are not only abundant underground resources but also various fruits, wild herbs and vegetables, oil-bearing crops, raw materials for the production of fabric and paper, and food for domestic animals. The sea also provides raw materials for local industry, such as various fish and seaweeds. The party has for a long time directed the better use of mountain resources in mountain areas and sea resources in coastal areas. If local areas enthusiastically follow the directives of the party to effectively use mountain and sea resources, they can easily solve the problems of raw and resource materials which are needed for local industrial development, thus developing their economies in accordance with the particular situation of the local area and enhancing the peoples' living standard.

Development of the local economy can enhance the effectiveness of investment, and lower the cost of consumer goods.

Raw material, resource and transportation expenses take up a large portion of total manufacturing expenses. Because the production location is far from the consumer markets, raw material must first be transported to the production location and the finished products then transported from there to the consumer markets. In order to remove these complicated transportation processes, and

enhance the economic effect of investment, the areas supplying resources, raw materials and manufactured goods should be located close to the production locations and consumer markets, thus eliminating complicated transportation problems. Local economic development based on local raw materials and resources takes advantage of locally abundant natural resources and agricultural produce and subsidiary products. Therefore, expenses for raw material, resource materials and transportation will be reduced. This provides an economic basis to lower the prime production cost and price for consumer goods, and permits an easier solution to the strained national transportation problem.

Likewise, the comprehensive development of the local economy allows a closer approach of production and consumption in a specific distinct unit and accelerates the process of materialization of industrial and agricultural products. Therefore, this can save labor expense and raise social labor productivity, thus bringing rapid development of production. This shows that the party's directive is very just in directing comprehensive development of the local economy through utilization of the given natural economic conditions according to the specific local situation, thus bringing about an overall uniform enhancement of living standards in different local areas.

In today's local areas, there exists a healthy economic foundation and many capable cadres with which to achieve rapid development of the local economy. These areas should solidify their present accomplishments and make greater efforts for comprehensive development of their local economies, thus raising their development one step further, and bringing about a new turning point in the improvement of the peoples' lives.

In order to accomplish these tasks, above all, the responsibility and role of local workers should be further increased.

As the party showed, the party's leadership toward revolution and construction can be realized through its cadres. Even though the party's directives for the development of the local economy have proven their justifiability and vitality through their realization so far, the final outcome will depend greatly on the presence of struggle by appropriate local workers.

There remain many problems facing the local economy which we should exert our efforts to solve. We should better maintain the raw material base, normalize production at local industrial plants at a higher standard, mobilize and utilize previously underutilized goods and raise the quality and increase the quantity of food items and daily necessities. These are the tasks all workers should make a great effort to accomplish. When workers of the local party, administrative and economic departments have a firm grasp of and shrewdly execute the task of development of the local economy in a manner appropriate to the local situation, then overall economic development can accelerate and a new turning point in the people's lives can be reached.

The task of developing the local economy is a creative one. In a situation where local areas are given different characteristics, leading workers should develop high initiative to meet their needs, thus achieving rapid development of the local economy. The workers should maintain a firm grasp of the specific situation, and use their heads to find a method of realizing the party's policy and powerfully mobilize the masses.

When all the local workers perform the county economic task in a revolutionary manner with a strong will and revolutionary ability, it will be possible to mobilize and utilize the preparation and potential for local economic development, so that the party's demand for achievement of local economic development will demonstrate greater vitality.

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N. KOREA/ECONOMY

NODONG SINMUN ON INCREASING PRODUCTION

SK231103 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2130 GMT 16 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 17 November editorial: "Let Us Increase Production by Effectively Using Existing Production Equipment"]

[Text] One of [the] important tasks confronting us at present is to make the existing producing equipment operate at full capacity. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The most important thing in mobilizing and using reserves is to make the established plants run at full capacity.

Making the existing production equipment operate at full capacity is an important guarantee for increasing production without largely increasing state investment.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the energetic guidance of our party, numerous small and large-scale plants and enterprises have been constructed in every corner of our country and their potential for production is extremely remarkable. If we make all of them run at full capacity by successfully managing and operating them in conformity with the demand of the Taean work system, we can further increase production with the existing plants and enterprises only. Because of this, under present circumstances in which an important task to strengthen the economic might of the state and to enhance the people's lives in an epoch-making manner is presented, our party demands that we run existing production equipment at full capacity and regularize production at a high level.

Operating existing plants and enterprises at full capacity is an important question arising in accelerating the construction of important projects. Construction of important projects, including construction of the Sunchon vinylon complex and Taechon the power station, is based on operating existing plants and enterprises at full capacity and normalizing production at a high level. It is possible to accelerate the construction of important projects to the extent possible only when the existing plants are at their full capacity and when they satisfactorily produce and provide in a timely manner construction material and equipment, especially steel products and cement. When all plants and enterprises normalize production at a high level and certainly fulfill the assigned tasks daily, monthly, quarterly, and by index, the work of providing materials can be successful, thus, making it possible to create favorable conditions for production in the overall sectors of the people's economy.

All sectors and units of the people's economy as well as workers at complexes should make their utmost efforts to make existing production equipment operate at full capacity. In order to do this, they should first prepare economic organizational work and command over production.

The zeal of our party members and workers who have vigorously launched into the struggle for socialist economic construction by upholding the militant slogans of the party is fervent. Following the revolutionary spirit and struggle ethos demonstrated by the constructors of the West Sea lockgate, they are overflowing with resolve to further develop our economy to a higher stage in conformity with the plan and intention of the party by unconditionally carrying out the assigned task without fail. If concrete organizational work and a flexible command over production by the leading functionaries are added to this, it is possible to increase production more than now. Leading functionaries of the committees and departments of the State Administration Council, of the provincial administrative and economic committees, and of complexes should go down to the production site where production is actually being carried out and concentratively carry out the work of successfully operating production equipment after thoroughly investigating actual conditions. With the lofty spirit of the revolution, the party, the working class, and the people, workers should have materials and fuels reach the production site in a timely manner without fail by successfully coordinating work with the related sectors and with plants and enterprises. In addition, they should prepare economic organizational work in a flexible manner to meet changing conditions and should leave no room in normalizing production by correctly assuming the command over production.

Thoroughly taking measures for supplying materials and fuel by organizing work for the management of the equipment is an important demand in operating the plants and enterprises at full capacity. Equipment is a basic tool in production, and materials and fuel are essential to production. However fervent the zeal of the producers may be, it is impossible to make the plants operate at their full capacity when the facilities are not in good enough repair to operate at full capacity or when raw materials, fuel, and materials are not supplied in a timely manner. Complexes and the plants and enterprises under them should normally understand and grasp the status for repairing and fixing equipment and for providing raw materials and materials, repair and fix the equipment by design, and especially provide raw materials and materials in a responsible manner.

Complexes should correctly make contacts with complexes of the relevant sectors by promoting the role of supply companies and should correctly receive and supply materials in accordance with plans and contracts. Plants and enterprises should secure spare parts for more than 3 months and conformity with the demand of the party and should establish strict rules and discipline to have the technical regulations and standard manufacturing procedures thoroughly observed in utilizing equipment. Furthermore, they should economically utilize raw materials and materials by continuously renovating techniques.

Plants and enterprises should create favorable conditions for the normalization of other plants and enterprises by giving priority to producing and

guaranteeing cooperative products, which are dovetailed by plans and contracts.

To make complexes and the plants and enterprises under them operate at full capacity, it is necessary to promote the role of the planning staff. The planning staff of plants and enterprises is expected to uniformly adhere to and guide all matters directly related to production under the leadership of a chief engineer who knows production very well—matters extending from planning work to guidance for technical preparation and for production procedure. Therefore, the planning staff of plants and enterprises is placed in a very important position in making existing production equipment demonstrate their capacity. The planning staffs of plants and enterprises should responsibly, rapidly, and correctly carry out the assigned tasks presented to them and should jointly resolve problems arising in normalizing production by highly demonstrating the spirit of cooperation and unity.

To make the existing plants and enterprises operate at their full capacity, it is necessary to continuously renovate old machine equipment and production procedures by vigorously carrying out the technical renovation movement. All plants and enterprises, by upholding the decisions of the 11th Plenary Session of the 6th Party Congress, should have workers and technicians actively participate in the technical renovation movement and have them boldly carry into practice creative devices for the rationalization of production necessary to resolve scientific and technical problems arising in renovating old machine equipment and production procedures. Plants and enterprises should successfully resolve problems arising in renovating machine equipment of plants by themselves by vigorously carrying out the machine tool-begets-machine tool movement of June 1985 and by increasing production for various machine tool-begets-machine tools, including large-sized machine tool-begets-machine tools and special machine tool-begets-machine tools. In addition to concentrating on resolving scientific and technical questions of renovating various techniques for utilizing materials, fuel, and power and of saving workers from hard labor, they should proceed with the work for technical renovation.

/9274
CSO: 4110/033

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

DAILY ON EXPANDING TECHNICAL INNOVATION

SK151142 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2125 GMT 14 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 15 November editorial: "Let Us Constantly Enhance Success in Technical Innovation"]

[Text] Many achievements have been attained in carrying out the technological revolution since the 11th Plenary Session of the Sixth Party Central Committee. The Movement for technical innovation has been vigorously conducted in all fields of the national economy and thus, new countless valuable investments, creative devices, and rational ideas have been presented and applied to production. In particular, scientists and engineers who have been assigned to the Sunchon vinalon complex construction site have been of great benefit to the country by excellently solving scientific and technical problems and rising in constructing the plant, while upholding the intentions of the party.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The entire party, the whole country, and all the people should powerfully wage the technological revolution by turning out to it, thereby effecting a new turn in developing the technology of the country.

By constantly enhancing success in technical innovation, all fields of the national economy should bring about a new turn in further promoting the development of the country, in accelerating the performance of this year's plan for the national economy and the construction of major plants, and in expediting the realization of the great 10 prospective objectives for socialist economic construction.

An important question in constantly enhancing success in technical innovation is for the functionaries and workers to heartily accept the party's intention of expanding technical innovations and to devote themselves to carrying it into practice.

Today, our party sets forth the technological revolution as the crux to economic development and as an important strategic line. Our party has put the great efforts of the party into carrying out the technological revolution in order to brilliantly realize the lofty will of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has exerted all endeavors to completely liberate workers from hard labor, and is more vigorously pushing ahead with the technological revolution at present.

Our party's firm determination and will are to achieve the rapid development of the national economy by accelerating the technological revolution, to further enrich the fatherland and make it prosperous, and to provide a socialist and communist paradise, where the entire society is imbued with the chuche idea, for our people. Therefore, those who attain exploits in the struggle for technical innovation can become loyal revolutionary fighters who defend and uphold the party and the leader through revolutionary practice.

The functionaries and workers should accept the intentions and demands of the party and the leader, who put forward the technological revolution as the party's important strategic line, as their faith and put a spur on technical innovation by devoting themselves to it. In particular, they should concentrate great efforts on technical innovation by recognizing that a key to carrying out in a short period of time the grand task of building major establishments, whose construction is under way in accordance with the grand conception of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the economic construction operations of our party, lies in technical innovation. Every functionary and constructor assigned the construction of major establishments should innovate technology and successfully capture the technological fortress at all construction sites.

It is important to push ahead with technical innovation to the end with the spirit of invincibility. The work of technical innovation is a course of creation and research and inevitably accompanies difficulties. Those who yield themselves to difficulties and hardships cannot enjoy the honor of being renovators. Once they undertake a technical innovation assignment, all workers, engineers, and functionaries should certainly make success in fulfilling it by turning even unfavorable conditions into favorable ones with the undaunted fighting spirit and mettle of not giving in to adversity and with the untiring zeal for research.

We are now at the crossroads of the revolution and are building socialism amid a fierce struggle against the enemy. This being the case, technical innovations cannot be done in such a way as to put off the innovations until tomorrow if they cannot be completed today. They should be done only by way of the speed battle.

Our functionaries and working people should press forward with the technical innovation work in a blitzkrieg manner by embodying the revolutionary principle of the speed battle put forward by our party in technical innovations. In this way, they should see to it that all the sectors and units make science and technical problems our party tries to solve come to brilliant fruition at an early date.

It is imperative to make a good job of organizational and guidance work over the technical innovations. Our party has already given complete answers to the methods and ways needed for the implementation of technical innovations.

However, success in technical innovations depends on how the party organizations and functionaries operate and command the technical innovation work

just as the execution of all policies does. Party organizations at all levels and functionaries should plan for technical development in a correct manner based on their concrete reality, feasibility, and possibility by adhering to the technical innovations and should vigorously organize and mobilize the workers and technicians to implement the plan.

Functionaries should always make a good job of supporting and helping those who have come up with ideas on technical innovations, no matter how trifling they may be by going deep into reality with innovative flair, of solving the pending issues, and of correctly appreciating ideas when they have proven their worth.

At the same time, party organizations and functionaries should pay great attention to the work of the technical innovation shock brigade, actively induce the broad masses into technical innovations, and concentrate great effort on introducing valuable inventions, contrivances, and renovations produced by the masses into production and spreading them broadly.

Technical innovations are not something that does not have anything to do with production. Functionaries should come to a correct understanding that technical innovations are an important work designed to increase production with fewer raw materials and less consumption of energy and therefore press forward with technical innovations by concentrating primary effort on them. In particular, responsible functionaries at plants and enterprises should adhere to and push ahead with the technical innovation work.

Technical innovations are a work that is to be launched by the masses. Our party demands that the entire party, the whole nation, and all the people rise up in vigorous technical revolution. Our functionaries, working people, and technicians should use their intellect for technical innovations and make efforts to effect more technical innovations.

In particular, members of the three revolutions work teams should consolidate the successes they have already been attained and make a great contribution to the national technical development by achieving still higher technical innovation successes in cooperation with the workers and technicians.

Thus, they should achieve still greater advances in turning the technical innovation movement into a mass work and effect new, still higher advances in achieving the cause of making the national economy chuche-oriented, modern, and science-oriented.

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CSO: 4110/030

N.KOREA/ECONOMY

SUPPORT FOR VINALON PLANT CONSTRUCTION STRESSED

SK150420 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 CMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Rallies of employees to preferentially produce and supply equipment and materials needed for the construction of the Sunchon vinalon plant, while upholding the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, have been held at plants and enterprises at many places. Rallies of employees have been held at the Kim Chaek iron complex, the Chollima steel complex, the Hwanghae iron complex, the Yongsong machine building complex, the Taean heavy machine complex, the Nakwon machine complex, the 8 February cement complex, the Yupyong forestry office, and other plants and enterprises.

Reports and speeches were made at the rallies.

The reporters and speakers noted: Some time ago, the great leader gave on-the-spot guidance to the Sunchon vinalon complex construction site; defined the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex as one of the most important construction projects to solve the question regarding our people's food, clothing, and housing; and taught that all forces must be concentrated on the construction of the plant.

They pointed out: Since the Sunchon vinalon complex is an important construction project under construction amid the great expectation and attention of our people, our party has given great significance to the construction of this project and has taken all steps so that the entire party, the whole country, all people, and the entire army can stick to and actively accelerate its construction.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee, has noted: There is no more important task to our struggling party than improving the people's standard of living by carrying out economic construction well.

Terming the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex as a project of the entire party, the whole country, and all people to further improve our people's standard of living, the reporters and speakers said: The spirit of absoluteness and unconditionality toward the great leader's teachings and the party's decisions and directives should be fully displayed to preferentially produce and ensure the supply of equipment and materials needed for the construction of the project.

At the rally of employees held at the Chollima steel complex, the reporter and speakers stressed the importance of their duty of being charged with producing a large share of steel products and second-stage metal processing goods needed for the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, and discussed the question of preferentially producing and ensuring the supply of steel products for the plant construction site. In particular, they noted: We should quickly produce and ensure the supply of stainless steel pipes, urgently needed for the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, by accelerating the construction of the stainless steel pipes production base new under way at the final stage.

At the rally of employees held at the Hwanghae iron complex, the reporter and speakers stressed the question of planning and coordinating the work of commanding production and ensuring the supply of raw materials and other materials while giving priority to the production of steel products, needed for the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, and the question of producing many steel products while spending less fuel by making the most of waste heat and gas.

The reporter and speakers said: In particular, we will produce high-quality angle bars, thick plates, carbon steels, and other steel products needed for the construction of the plant by putting in a good order and reinforcing rolling equipment and by thoroughly observing technical specifications and standard manufacturing procedures and will ensure the production and supply of the assigned amount of steel products for the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex before the 20th of every month.

At the rally of employees held at the Taean heavy machine complex, the reporter and speakers talked about the great pleasure of upholding the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song as deputy to the SPA some time ago, and said: Always with the pleasure and glory on that day, the Taean working class will be endlessly loyal to the party and the leader and create new miracles and reforms in producing equipment for the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex.

They talked about the question of giving top priority to ensuring the production and supply of countless kinds of equipment for the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex, including large-capacity transformers, large-size motors, and boilers, by giving full play to the might of the heavy machine production base established thanks to the great leader's grand plan.

Also, the employees of the Yongsong machine complex held a rally and fortified their resolve to unconditionally ensure the production and supply of a large amount of standardized equipment and plant facilities, including high-pressure shaping machines and methanol synthetic towers, before the assigned date while cherishing deep in mind the great leader's teachings and the party's intention that the entire party, the whole country, and all people should vigorously support the construction of the Sunchon vinalon complex.

At the rally, the reporter and speakers said: The endless pleasure and glory of having upheld the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il as a deputy to the SPA

are more deeply spreading into the heart of the Yongsong working class with each passing day. The Yongsong working class will display once again the honor of being an exemplary plant of self-reliance and a powerful enterprise in producing plant facilities needed for the Sunchon vinalon complex.

At the rally of employees held at the 8 February cement complex, the reporter and speakers emphasized the question of producing cement over 10 percent more than the goal every month and preferentially supply it to the Sunchon vinalon complex construction site by more powerfully advancing in the spirit of having overfulfilled the production assignments for this year every month.

The reporters and speakers at the rallies of employees at plants and enterprises at many places expressed their firm resolve to vigorously wage the movement for winning the red flag of the three revolutions and for following the examples of the unheralded heroes and to give top priority to ensuring the production and supply of equipment and materials from the standpoint of taking responsibility for the construction of the plant like KPA soldiers and construction workers.

Resolutions were adopted at the rallies.

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CSO: 4110/030

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

NORTH PYONGAN RECLAMATION PROJECT ENDED--A meeting of agricultural workers of North Pyongan Province was held yesterday in Yomju County to complete the construction of the Taegyeda reclamation project ahead of schedule, while upholding the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the decisions and instructions of the party. Present at the meeting were Yi Chong-won, vice chairman of the UAWPK Central Committee; Yi Ha-sop, chairman of the North Pyongan Provincial Rural Economic Committee; Chang Son-kang, secretary of the North Pyongan Provincial Party Committee; other responsible functionaries of local party, administrative, and economic institutions and workers' organizations, together with the agricultural workers of the province and builders in the construction site. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 14 Nov 86 SK] /9274

CSO: 4110/033

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

NATIONAL FORUM ON PRESCHOOL EDUCATION HELD

SK221015 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 22 Nov 86

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Nov (KCNA)—A national science and experience forum of pre-school educationists was held in Sinuiju, North Pyongan Province, on 20 November to mark the 20th anniversary of the publication of "The Communist Education and Upbringing of Children Is an Honourable Revolutionary Duty of Nursery School and Kindergarten Teachers," a classical work of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

In the work President Kim Il-song made a scientific exposition of all theoretical and practical problems arising in the upbringing and teaching of children—the position and role of the upbringing and teaching of children in the revolution and construction, the collective upbringing and teaching of children as a basic form and method of rearing men of communist type, the improvement of the qualifications of nursery school and kindergarten teachers, the laying of the material foundations of nurseries and kindergartens with the assistance of the state and the public to the upbringing and teaching of children.

The speakers said:

The classical work of President Kim Il-song gave a unique exposition of the problems arising in the building of socialist pre-school education and in upbringing and teaching of children, thus indicating the most correct way of further strengthening the upbringing and teaching of children.

They pointed out that President Kim Il-song has established a new chuché-oriented revolutionary viewpoint of the upbringing and teaching of children for the first time in history and indicated the fundamental principle of bringing up children in a collective way at the state and social expense and thereby newly clarified the basic way for the upbringing of men of communist type and the solution of women's questions.

Great successes have been registered in the upbringing and teaching of children in a communistic way under the wise leadership of our party, the speakers said.

Successes and experiences in the upbringing and teaching of children were introduced at the forum.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NODONG SINMUN WELCOMES MPR'S BATMONH

SK180046 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2143 GMT 17 Nov 86

[NODONG SINMUN 18 November editorial: "An Envoy of Friendship of the Fraternal Mongolian People"]

[Text] An MPR party and state delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, will arrive in the revolutionary capital of Pyongyang today to pay an official friendly visit to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president.

The visit to our country by the MPR party and state delegation will serve as an epochal occasion in strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and peoples of Korea and Mongolia, which were forged and have been daily developed amid the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist cause, to a higher stage. It also encourages our people, who are struggling to accelerate socialist construction and accomplish the cause of national reunification while upholding the banner of the three revolutions under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee led by the great Comrade Kim Il-song, and will contribute to enhancing unity and cooperation among the socialist countries.

The Korean people warmly welcome the visit to our country by the MPR party and state delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh which will come here with the friendly sentiments of the fraternal Mongolian people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Communism is the resplendent future of mankind, and socialist and communist construction is the most important revolutionary duty assigned to the parties and states of the socialist countries.

The Mongolian people have long powerfully accelerated socialist revolution and construction. The victory in the Mongolian people's revolution, which the Mongolian communists and people attained through their struggle for freedom and liberation, opened a new epoch in the history of the Mongolian people. Since the victory of the revolution, the fraternal Mongolian people have successfully carried out the people's democratic revolutionary tasks and have

powerfully waged socialist revolution and construction under the correct leadership of the MPRP. As a result of successfully carrying out various 5-year plans, a socialist agricultural and industrial state has been built in the land of Mongolia once dominated by feudalistic backwardness and poverty.

The 19th MPRP Congress held last May became another important turning point in the struggle for the Mongolian people for socialist construction. The congress summed up the proud success, attained by the Mongolian people in the revolution and construction, and set forth new prospective goals for socialist construction. The Eighth 5-Year Plan for 1986-1990, adopted at the party congress, is of great significance in realizing the party's program for turning Mongolia into an agricultural and industrial state. The brilliant prospective goals greatly encourage the Mongolian workers.

Today, the Mongolian people, firmly united around the MPRP led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, are achieving new success in all fields of socialist construction while upholding the decisions of the 19th Party Congress. The struggle to expedite the performance of the tasks assigned by the new 5-year plan is waged in plants everywhere. Also, the work of expanding and consolidating the material and technological foundations of the national economy, of applying success in modern science and technology and advances experience to production, and of increasing labor efficiency in production and the effectiveness of production by mobilizing and utilizing inner reserves is being actively carried out.

Measures to constantly build new industrial centers, solidify agricultural and livestock farming foundations, and elevate the level of mechanization are being taken.

The MPRP and the Mongolian people are making steady efforts to oppose the maneuvers of the imperialists for aggression and war and defend peace in Asia and the world.

The Korean people genuinely rejoice over the great achievements attained by the fraternal Mongolian people in socialist construction and extend firm support and solidarity to their just struggle. Along with this, they wish the Mongolian people greater success in their struggle to implement the eighth 5-Year Plan while upholding the decisions of the 19th Party Congress.

Strengthening international unity and cooperation among the socialist countries is one of the important demands for successfully pushing ahead with socialist and communist construction at present. In the course of waging their joint struggle to oppose imperialism and win the victory of the socialist and communist cause, the Korean and Mongolian peoples forged firm bonds of friendship based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and have closely supported and cooperated with each other.

The Mongolian people helped us both materially and spiritually during the period of the fatherland liberation war and the postwar rehabilitation period--the periods of arduous ordeals for our people. Our people still remember this.

Realizing peace and peaceful reunification in Korea is rising as an urgent question in defending peace and security in Asia and the world. Our party and the government of the republic have put forward active peace initiatives--including the proposal for withdrawing the nuclear weapons and other armed forces of aggression from South Korea, the proposal for tripartite talks, and the proposal to turn the Korean Peninsula into nuclear-free, peace zone--and have made all possible efforts to realize them. Our efforts are enjoying unanimous support and encouragement among the world's peace-loving people.

The Mongolian people have consistently extended firm support and solidarity to our people's just cause of peace and peaceful reunification in Korea. The visit to our country by the MPR party and state delegation is another clear expression of this.

Exchange and cooperation in the political, economic, cultural, and other fields between the two countries of Korea and Mongolia are being activated, and understanding and trust between the peoples of the two countries are deepening. Constantly strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and peoples of Korea and Mongolia not only meet the interests of the peoples of the two countries, but are also beneficial to enhancing the socialist forces and defending peace and security in Asia and the world.

In the future, as in the past, the Korean people will also always fight together with the Mongolian people in the struggle to oppose imperialism and attain victory in the cause of peace and socialism.

The envoys of friendship of the fraternal Mongolian people will receive our people's sentiments of friendship toward the Mongolian people and ardent welcome everywhere they visit.

The Korean people are firmly convinced that the visit to our country by the MPR party and state delegation led by Comrade Jambyn Batmonh at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song will develop the traditional friendly and cooperative relations forged between the two parties, countries, and peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism to a new higher stage.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BATMONH SPEECH AT PYONGYANG RALLY

SK211229 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1030 GMT 20 Nov 86

[Speech by Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the MPR, at a mass rally held at the 8 February Cultural Hall in Pyongyang on 20 November--recorded in Mongolian with passage-by-passage translation into Korean]

[Text] The respected Comrade Kim Il-song, dear Korean friends: We are very glad to attend this exhilarating Korean-Mongolian friendship mass rally and to meet social representatives and workers in Pyongyang.

We think that this grand mass rally and the warm and friendly remarks about our country that you made at this mass rally are the clear expression of the deep friendly sentiment of the Mongolian and Korean peoples and internationalist solidarity.

In the name of the members of the Mongolian party and state delegation and in my own name, I express sincere gratitude to you, the respected Comrade Kim Il-song, Pyongyang citizens, and all Korean friends for warmly and friendly welcoming us and for expressing wonderful wishes, favors, and respect for the Mongolian people from the moment we arrived in friendly Korea.

When we return home, we will extend these warm feelings to our people.

Availing myself of this good opportunity of attending today's friendship meeting, I extend the fraternal greetings of the Mongolian people for the DPRK party and state leadership, the Pyongyang citizens, and all workers of your country and also extend the Mongolian people's best wishes that you will be happy and prosperous.

Dear comrades, we, the Mongolian people, know well that the road of the Korean people for achieving freedom and independence, and for making the DPRK what it is today was long and turbulent.

This was the road of long devoted struggles, arduous trials, honorable victories, and historical achievements.

Korea was liberated in August 1945 as a result of the annihilation of the militarist Japanese forces by the heroic struggle of the Korean communists, partisans, and patriots who fought bravely against the foreign colonial base as well as by the Soviet forces.

Korea's liberation was a turning point in the lives [words indistinct] people and in accelerating the revolutionary process in Korea. The DPRK was founded in September 1948 and as a result, the Korean people could emerge, in a dignified manner, in the international arena under the banner of the new independent, sovereign state of workers and peasants.

Because of their devoted efforts and the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, the DPRK people successfully eliminated the painful colonial heritage of the past and honorable defeated the armed invasion of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets.

In a historically short period, the people's Korea, which was a backward colonial state, has been turned into a socialist country that has turned into a socialist country that has modern industry and a developed rural economy.

Your country has entered the unprecedented stage of new economic, scientific, and technological progress, a stage unprecedented in the period of the people's regime, and has achieved great achievements in cultural development and in the improvement of the workers' lives.

During our stay in your beautiful country, we have clearly realized that socialist construction is vigorously under way. We have also witnessed brilliant fruitions brought about by the persistent struggle of the diligent Korean people to materialize the tasks presented by the 6th WPK Congress.

During our stay, we have seen cultural organizations and historical remains of the beautiful capital of Pyongyang, inspected the grant West Sea barrage, understood the work of the large-scale Taean Heavy Machinery Complex, and watched the performance of the KPA ensemble, students, and boys with emotion

We have been deeply moved by your achievements attained under the tested leadership of the WPK led by Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader [yongdoja] of the Korean people and the renowned activist of the international communist and workers movement.

The DPRK prestige is increasingly growing in the international community and its international position is strengthened. Today, the DPRK is vigorously pushing ahead with the socialist construction and defending the eastern guardpost of socialism firmly.

The Mongolian party and working people are truly rejoicing over the excellent successes which the fraternal Korean people have won. We extend our sincere congratulations to the respected Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Korean friends who have won such successes. We wish you and the workers and farmers of the DPRK a new success in socialist construction and the struggle to achieve the peaceful and democratic reunification of the fatherland.

Dear friends, the Mongolian people, like the Korean people, are engaged in peaceful and creative labor to further accelerate the establishment of the material and technological foundation of socialism. In the land of Mongolia which has a long history, the historic opportunity for building a new society was provided 65 years ago when the people's antifeudal and anti-imperialist revolution won victory. At that time, Mongolia was one of the most backward countries in the East. Extensive nomadic livestock farming was the only foundation of the Mongolian economy. At that time, our country had neither industry nor modern popular education and health systems. However, Mongolia has overcome the century-old backwardness and the aftermath of its feudalistic past. It is now successfully advancing along the road of socialism by overpassing capitalism, a whole social economic structure.

Today, Mongolia is a socialist agricultural and industrial country whose economy is of many sectors and where science and culture flourish. The working people's material welfare and their cultural level are ceaselessly growing. The successes which the Mongolian people have won are, above all, the fruitions of their dedicated labor. At the same time, we proudly link these successes with the disinterested internationalist aid from the Soviet Union--the first socialist state--and other member countries of the socialist community. Today, the Mongolian people are waging a dedicated labor struggle to implement the historic decision of the 19th MPRP Congress and the eighth 5-year socialist economic plan of the MPR. The accomplishment of this task will mark further great progress in perfecting the material and technological foundation of socialism and will make an important contribution to accomplish the programmatic task of our party to convert the MPR from an agricultural-industrial country into an industrial-agricultural one.

Dear Korean friends, the peoples of our two countries must fulfill the peaceful construction plans under the complicated circumstances in which the international tension is heightened. The imperialists, the most aggressive U.S. circles in particular, are maintaining the line to intensify confrontation with the socialist countries, achieve military superiority over these countries, intensify the arms race on the glove, expand it into space, and seek the policy of neocosmopolitanism and state terrorism against sovereign and independent states.

Under these circumstances, it is particularly important to further intensify the joint action of the socialist countries in the struggle to oppose the imperialists' aggressive ambition and the danger of a nuclear war, guarantee solid peace, and develop international cooperation.

With regard to this, we stress that the working meeting of the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist CEMA member nations [kyongjehosangwonjoisahoe songwonguk sahoejuuinara hyongjedang chidojadurul silmujogin sangbong] held in Moscow some time ago was of great significance.

Proceeding from a sincere desire to preserve and solidify peace and credibly guarantee the security of all countries and peoples, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are making active efforts to halt the arms race, the nuclear arms race in particular, prevent it from expanding into space, and achieve realistic disarmament.

With these objectives, the socialist countries have put forth the plan for the complete and phased liquidation of nuclear and other mass-destruction weapons until the end of the current century, the proposal for the establishment of a comprehensive international security system, and a series of other important proposals and the specific proposals for guaranteeing peace and security in the vast Asian and Pacific region.

At the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting held in Reykjavik some time ago, Comrade Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, put forth far-reaching comprehensive proposals. These proposals were of great international significance. If the U.S. side had not blocked this indeed historic opportunity to reach concrete agreement, practical steps could have been taken for basically reducing offensive strategic weapons, liquidating medium-range missiles in Europe, limiting them in Asia, preventing an arms race in space, and completely banning nuclear tests. Because of the U.S. Administration, final agreement has not been reached on these. However, the Reykjavik meeting has served as a new impetus in further activating the struggle of the peace-loving forces to solidify peace and security and curb the arms race.

In speaking about urgent questions to be settled in the current era, we also keep the urgent questions arising in the Asian and Pacific region in mind. Today, the matter of war and peace is particularly urgent for the peoples in the Asian and Pacific region. In the vast region, the U.S. military presence, U.S. nuclear missile armories in particular, are being further expanded. At the same time, in many areas on this continent, maneuvers for the intervention in the internal affairs of sovereign states, for military disputes, and for the destabilization of the situation are continuing. This arouses deep concern among the countries and peoples in the Asian and Pacific region.

Under these circumstances, the MPR steadily maintains that the Asian and Pacific region should be turned into an area of international cooperation based on peace, security, trust, mutual understanding, good-neighborliness, equality, and reciprocity.

The comprehensive Soviet proposals which Comrade Gorbachev put forth in Vladivostok on 28 July this year illuminate the realistic way to realize constructive dialogue and joint action of the countries in this region and to guarantee overall security in the Asian and Pacific region. These proposals are for the purpose of establishing a comprehensive international security system in the Asian and Pacific region.

On the Korean Peninsula, easing the state of military confrontation, alleviating tension, stabilizing the situation, and solving the Korean question at an early date are an integral part of guaranteeing credible security in the Far East and in all of Asia.

The Mongolian people and the MPR Government invariably support Comrade Kim Il-song's constructive proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the DPRK peace-loving initiatives to turn the

Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone, make all U.S. troops and nuclear and other weapons withdraw from South Korea, replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, adopt a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South, and hold and develop comprehensive and peaceful dialogue between the North and the South.

We think that the realization of these DPRK proposals will create a favorable environment for the peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea and will greatly contribute to preserving and solidifying peace and security not only on the Korean Peninsula and but also in the entire Asian and Pacific region.

We sternly denounce the imperialist circles' policy to perpetuate the division of Korea and the continued U.S. occupation of South Korea. The policy for the perpetuation of Korea's division and the U.S. occupation of South Korea are against the national desire of the Korean people and threaten the peace of the Far East.

The MPR invariably stands on the side of the fraternal Korean people struggling for national reunification and for friendship and cooperation among the [word indistinct].

The Mongolian people and government also firmly support the constructive proposals and the substantial steps advanced and taken by the fraternal Indo-chinese countries, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and other peace-loving countries to remove the origin of tension and conflict and to maintain and solidify peace and stability in various places of the Asian and Pacific region. The present reality of the Asian and Pacific region, where the imperialist circles especially are intensifying war preparations and accelerating invasion maneuvers, shows that all forces which love peace and oppose the danger of war, should, in a bid to solidify peace and stability in Asia, further stoutly wage a struggle and should increase their united might. In this context, the MPR has advanced a proposal to form an organization to exclude the use of power in relations with countries in the Asian and Pacific region. To jointly discuss the matter of guaranteeing Asian peace and security, we have put [words indistinct] Asian conference in which representatives of the social strata of Asian countries would participate and to hold a meeting of representatives of assemblymen from Asian countries. In addition, the MPRP has called for the convocation of a council of communist and labor parties in the Asian and Pacific region to discuss Asian security. We welcome all constructive proposals advanced to save the Asian and Pacific region from tension and remove the origin of conflict, to exclude the use of power among countries, and to create an atmosphere favorable to trust, mutual understanding, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations. The MPR is willing to positively cooperate with all forces which wage a struggle to realize this lofty goal.

Dear comrades and friends, the MPR and DPRK peoples who are class brothers and who are linked shoulder to shoulder by internationalist alliance and cooperative ties are advancing in the struggle to win victory in the cause of peace and socialism.

We are satisfied with the fact that friendly and cooperative ties between the MPRP and the WPK, between the two countries, and between the peoples of the two countries are continuously being strengthened in conformity with the principles of the Marxism-Leninism, socialism, and internationalism.

On the basis of reciprocity, trade cooperation is developing, contacts among state and social organizations are being expanded, and link in the sports and culture sectors are being strengthened. We are sure that this is in accordance with the dignity of the MPR and DPRK peoples and with the interests of the joint struggle waged by our people to oppose the imperialist invasive maneuvers and to achieve peace.

The talks and conversations held with the Comrade Kim Il-song in a warm and friendly atmosphere on the basis of the spirit of mutual understanding and identify of views have proven the desire and intention of the two sides to further vigorously strengthen and develop the fraternal ties and the close cooperative relations between our two parties, our two countries, and our two peoples.

We are sure that the agreement on friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the DPRK to be concluded tomorrow will be a milestone in the road of steadily developing the traditional friendly ties between our two countries and our two peoples and will promote the unity between Mongolia and Korea to a new stage in terms of quality.

The MPR will make all efforts in the future to make the fraternal friendship and cooperation between us more close and effective.

We heartily wish again the respected Comrade Kim Il-song and all of the Korean people a new brilliant success in socialist construction and in the struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

Long live the WPK and its Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the Korean people!

Long live the fraternal ties between the MPR and the DPRK!

Long live the diligent Korean people!

Our joint struggle for peace and socialism will win victory!

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES THANK-YOU NOTE FROM BATMONH

SK240232 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1200 GMT 21 Nov 86

[Text] The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, received a message of thanks from Comrade Jambyn Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Great Hural, upon departing our country.

The thank-you message reads as follows:

Pyongyang, Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK:

At this moment of departure from the fraternal and friendly DPRK, I extend wholehearted gratitude to the respected Comrade Kim Il-song, the WPK Central Committee, the government of the DPRK, and all the Korean people for having warmly received and welcomed us, the MPR party-state delegation.

The fact that the MPR party-state delegation had conversations and held talks with you and signed the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the MPR and the DPRK during the delegation's official goodwill visit to the DPRK has opened an important opportunity in the history of relations between the peoples of our two countries.

I express our genuine satisfaction over the fact that our visit to your country, during which the two sides have once again confirmed the aspirations to continue expanding and developing fraternal friendship and close cooperation between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples, as well as international solidarity, has been successful.

I also am convinced that the results of the conversations and talks between the two of us will contribute to further strengthening and developing the co-operation between our two countries in the international theater, to furthering the struggle to oppose the imperialists' aggressive maneuvers, to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries, and to consolidating peace and stability in Asia and the world at large more actively.

I wholeheartedly wish you and the fraternal Korean people greater successes in socialist construction, in reunifying the country by peaceful means and on democratic principles, and in the struggle to consolidate peace and stability in the international community.

[signed] J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPR Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural

21 November 1986, aboard a plane

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

DPRK, MPR FOREIGN MINISTERS' TALKS--Talks between Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Mongolian Foreign Minister Mangalyn Dugetsuren were held today in the Mansudae Assembly Hall. The talks were attended on our side by Kim Yong-sop, vice foreign minister; Kim Taek-yul, DPRK ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR; and functionaries concerned; and on the other side by (Darmin) Yondon, first vice foreign minister; (Perendjein) Urjinlhundeb, MPR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to our country; and functionaries concerned. The talks were held in a comradely and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1117 GMT 20 Nov 86 SK] /9274

WPK, MPRP DELEGATIONS HOLD TALKS--Talks between the WPK delegation and the MPRP delegation were held today in Pyongyang. The talks were attended on our side by Comrade Kim Hwan, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Kwon Min-chun, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; and other functionaries concerned. The talks were attended on the other side by Terendashin Namsray, member of the MPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; (Lodunchin) Rinchin, member of the MPRP Central Committee and chief of the International Department of the party Central Committee; and other functionaries concerned. The talks were held in a comradely and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1117 GMT 20 Nov 86 SK] /9274

KIM IL-SONG GREETS LAO COUNTERPART--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan on his reelection as general secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP]. The congratulatory message reads as follows: Vientiane: Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee: I send ardent congratulations to you on your reelection as general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee. Availing myself of this opportunity, I wish you greater success in your responsible work to strengthen and develop your party and implement the decisions of the 4th congress of your party. [Signed] Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, 16 November 1986. [Text] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 18 Nov 86 SK] /6662

ARRIVALS, DEPARTURES--Pyongyang, 20 Nov (KCNA)--A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by chairman of its central committee Choe Yong-hae to attend the 12th Congress of the World Federation of Democratic Youth to be held in Hungary, a delegation of the Korean Buddhists Federation headed by chairman of its central committee Pak Tae-ho to visit Nepal and a delegation of scientists in the domain of construction of the Academy of Sciences of Korea to visit the German Democratic Republic left Pyongyang on 19 November. The delegation of Yanbian University of China and the delegation of Rajasthan branch of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association left for home on the same day. On 18 November the delegation of historians of the Academy of Social Sciences of Korea which had visited China returned home and a delegation of scientific and technological cooperation of Albania headed by vice-chairman of the Committee of Sciences and Technology of Albania Ramadan Garo and a delegation of activists of the People's Movement of the Japan Socialist Party headed by its central executive member and director of its People's Movement Department Hajime Fukada, arrived in Pyongyang. The delegation of the Soviet Paper IZVESTIYA left here for home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 20 Nov 86 SK] /9274

DELEGATIONS BACK FROM E. EUROPE--Pyongyang, 21 Nov (KCNA)--The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea which had visited the German Democratic Republic, the Korean Government Economic Delegation which had visited Hungary and the Soviet Union, the delegation of the Korean Academy of Agricultural Sciences which had visited Bulgaria and the delegation of the Korean journalists [word indistinct] a visit to Albania. The delegation of Scientific and Technological Cooperation of Albania left for home on the same day. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 23 Nov 86 SK] /9274

DPRK-MPR CULTURAL COOPERATION ACCORD SIGNED--Pyongyang, 21 Nov (KCNA)--An agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed today in Pyongyang. The agreement was signed by Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam upon authorization of the PDRK Government and by Foreign Minister M. Dugersuren upon authorization of the MPR Government. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1035 GMT 21 Nov 86 SK] /9274

KIM IL-SONG GREETS LEBANESE PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 21 Nov (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song extended warm greetings to Amin al-Jumayyil, president of the Republic of Lebanon, on the 43d anniversary of the independence of Lebanon. In his

message dated 21 November, President Kim Il-song sincerely wishes the Lebanese president and people great success in their work for the withdrawal of the Israeli aggression forces from Lebanon, for the restoration of peace and stability and for national unity. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1036 GMT 21 Nov 86 SK] /9274

SOVIET OFFICIAL SUPPORTS DPRK BID--Moscow, 19 Nov (KCNA)--Vladimir Aksenov, chairman of the Committee of Youth Organisation of the Soviet Union, speaking at a press conference in Moscow on 19 November, supported the offer of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea to host the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students in Pyongyang. Declaring that the Soviet youth were supporting the Korean friends' proposal, he said that the question would be put on the agenda of the general meeting of the World Federation of Democratic Youth scheduled next week. He stressed that the Korean youth had all possibilities to successfully organise the world festival. It would be the first youth festival on the Asian Continent and would undoubtedly expand the ranks of the participants in the festival movement, he added. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 21 Nov 86 SK] /9274

SPA CHAIEMAN GREETS TUNISIAN COUNTERPART--Pyongyang, 21 Nov (KCNA)--Chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly Standing Committee Yang Kyong-sop sent a message to Mahmoud Messadi [name as received], greeting the latter's re-election as president of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Tunisia. The message expresses the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop and sincerely wishes him greater success in his responsible work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 21 Nov 86 SK] /9274

DPRK-ZIMBABWE CULTURAL EXCHANGE SIGNED--Pyongyang, 22 Nov (KCNA)--A plan of cultural exchange for 1986-88 between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Zimbabwe was signed in Harare on 14 November. The plan was signed by Korean Ambassador to Zimbabwe Yi Chun-ok and Minister of Youth, Sports and Culture of Zimbabwe David Karimanzira. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 22 Nov 86 SK] /9274

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS POLISH DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 22 Nov (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki Friday met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Polish Health and Social Welfare Ministry headed by its minister, Miroslaw Cybulko. Present there were Yi Chong-yul, minister of public health, and Mieczyslaw Dedo, Polish Ambassador to Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0422 GMT 22 Nov 86 SK] /9274

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH ALBANIA--Pyongyang, 22 Nov (KCNA)--A protocol of the 14th meeting of the Standing Committee of Scientific and Technological Cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania was signed in Pyongyang on 21 November. It was signed by Kim Ung-ho, vice-chairman of the State Commission of Sciences and Technology, and head of the delegation of Scientific and Technological Cooperation of Albania Ramadan Garo, vice-chairman of the

Committee of Sciences and Technology of Albania. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423 GMT 22 Nov 86 SK] /9274

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA, DPRK ENVOY MEET--Pyongyang, 24 Nov (KCNA)--Daniel Ortega Saavedra, president of the Republic of Nicaragua, met the Korean ambassador to his country Pak Myong-hak on 10 November. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to the president. President Daniel Ortega Saavedra expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to forward warm greetings of his own and the Nicaraguan people to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. He said the Korean visit of a party and government delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua in September marked another important occasion in the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two fraternal countries. The visit made me feel the warmest friendly feelings of the Korean people toward the Nicaraguan people, he said. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 24 Nov 86 SK] /9274

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA RECEIVES GIFT--Pyongyang, 25 Nov (KCNA)--President Kim Il-song sent to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega Saavedra the documentary film "Korean Visit of a Party and Government Delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua Led by Comrade Daniel Ortega Saavedra" as a gift. Korean Ambassador to Nicaragua Pak Myong-hak handed the gift to Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of Nicaragua Javier Chamorro Mora on 15 November. The latter expressed deep thanks to President Kim Il-song for the gift and said that the Korean visit of President Daniel Ortega Saavedra marked a very important occasion in the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries. He said President Kim Il-song was paying deep attention to the Nicaraguan revolution. He stated he would in the future strive actively to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations between Nicaragua and Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435 GMT 24 Nov 86 SK] /9274

GREETINGS SENT TO SOMALI'S BARRE--Pyongyang, 25 Nov (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, on 22 November sent a message of greetings to Mohamed Siad Barre upon his reelection as general secretary of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party. The message said that his reelection as general secretary of the Somali Socialist Revolutionary Party at the Third Party Congress was an expression of deep trust of the Somali people for him. Expressing the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties and the two peoples would further strengthen and develop in the future, the message sincerely wished General Secretary Mohamed Siad Barre new success in his responsible work for implementing the decisions of the congress. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1059 GMT 25 Nov 86 SK] /9274

DAILY OBSERVES ZAIRIAN NATIONAL DAY--Pyongyang, 24 Nov (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates a signed article to the 21st anniversary of the National Day of the Republic of Zaire. Referring to the successes registered by the Zairese Government and people in the building of a new life, the article says: The Zairese Government is striving to develop good relations with its neighbours and other African countries and promoting economic and cultural exchange with them. The governments and peoples of Korea and Zaire, far away as they are from each other geographically, have the common purpose and desire to develop

the friendly and cooperative relations and are making efforts to realise them. The Korean people believe that their friendly relations with the Zairese people will develop and grow stronger. They congratulate the friendly Zairese people on the national day and wish them greater success in the work for the prosperity and development of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 24 Nov 86 SK] /9274

DPRK ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS—Pyongyang, 23 Nov (KCNA)—Sinan Hasani, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, stressed that Yugoslavia had always supported the most just and reasonable proposals put forward by the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK for national reunification and would strive for the reunification of Korea in the future, too. He said this when Chi Chae-yong, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Korea to Yugoslavia, presented his credentials to him. He noted that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries had developed on the basis of the solid foundations provided by Comrade Josip Broz Tito and President Kim Il-song. He said that President Kim Il-song's visit to Yugoslavia in 1984 and Comrade Radovan Vlajkovic's visit to Korea in 1986 greatly contributed to expanding and developing them still further. The ambassador conveyed regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Sinan Hasani. He expressed thanks for this and asked the ambassador to transmit his best wishes for longevity to them. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 23 Nov 86 SK] /9274

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